

At PNC meeting in Amman: PLO official rejects Hussein plan based on Resolution 242

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Post Middle East Reporter
and agencies

PLO "foreign minister" Farouk Kaddoumi yesterday rejected King Hussein's proposal for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. Kaddoumi was the main speaker at yesterday's session of the Palestine National Council meeting in Amman.

But Kaddoumi did endorse Hussein's call, made in his opening address to the PNC on Thursday night, for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the two superpowers and all sides to the Middle East conflict, including the PLO.

Kaddoumi's rejection of Resolution 242, bitterly opposed by the PLO because of its emphasis on the Palestinian problem as one of refugees rather than of national rights, was greeted by applause from the delegates.

Like PLO leader Yasser Arafat on Thursday, Kaddoumi also held out an olive branch to Syria and the Damascus-based PLO groups that have been boycotting the meeting.

Kaddoumi's position underscored the impression left by Arafat when he addressed the conference on Thursday that no major Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative is likely to emerge from the present meeting. Any such initiative would plainly obstruct efforts to reach a rapprochement, at least with the leaders of the two largest PLO groups after Arafat's mainstream Fatah—George Habash's Popular Front for the Li-

beration of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This now appears to be Arafat's top political priority.

Arafat received some encouragement over the weekend from Basam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the PFLP, who said in Damascus yesterday that his group "will not allow the emergence of any alternative for the PLO," indicating that it would not cooperate in any Syrian attempt to set up such a body to challenge Arafat's legitimacy.

Kaddoumi yesterday blamed Syria for the 18-month-old split in the PLO brought about by Damascus-based hardliners, saying the dispute was between Syria and the PLO. Anti-Arafat dissidents were merely part of a plot to undermine the PLO, he said.

Despite this, he said, the PLO understood the importance of its ties with Damascus "and we are ready to resume the dialogue with it and expend more efforts to place Syrian-Palestinian relations on clear bases."

On Egypt, Kaddoumi said Cairo had distanced itself from the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords which led to Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel and its subsequent boycott by most of the Arab world.

On the U.S., Kaddoumi rejected suggestions that the re-election of President Ronald Reagan to a second term would lead to any change in Washington's policy in the Middle East. "The U.S. outlook in this area remains unchanged," he said.

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Too early to tell if Arafat ready to talk

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
There have been widely varying reactions from within the national unity government to the convening of the Palestine National Council in Amman and to the keynote speeches there by King Hussein and Yasser Arafat.

The prime minister's spokesman said Shimon Peres did not expect the PLO to take up King Hussein's call for diplomatic efforts towards peace.

Vice-Premier Yitzhak Shamir poured cold water on Hussein's call and warned of the danger of "excessive intimacy between Hussein and Arafat."

A highly placed analyst said the weeks ahead would show whether there had been "an historic turning point" at Amman, with PLO leader Yasser Arafat ready now to lead a rump PLO on a path of diplomatic negotiation.

Peres' spokesman Uri Savir issued his statement on Friday, in reaction to Hussein's urging a "territories for peace" approach to talks with Israel.

"We do not believe," Savir said, "that the PLO will accept (Hussein's) call to take the political path. Past experience has shown that divisions in the Arab world, including the PLO, have only sparked competition over an ever-more radical line."

Savir reiterated Peres' call to Hussein to enter into negotiations with Israel without any preconditions posed by either side.

This reaction seemed to reflect a lot of Israelis were sceptical about the possibility of the national unity government "working," when it was finally granted the confidence of the Knesset on September 13. Many of the ministers themselves admit frankly that they were sceptical. They still are. Nevertheless, they can find a few reasons why, in defiance of reason, "it works," perhaps far from perfectly, but rather better than worse.

In a political world where squabbles, backbiting and jealousy are the rule rather than the exception, it seems that the dissension within the national unity government still remains within tolerable limits, despite some much-publicized grumbling.

During the two years that Shimon Peres serves as prime minister, his authority among his own Labour colleagues will be the main factor keeping the national unity government afloat. Commotions inside or between the other coalition partners, even if they rock the boat, are not likely to sink it.

Peres' authority among his Labour colleagues in the cabinet derives from their common decision to talk things out together and work as a team. The Labour ministers sat down one day in September, and as one of them put it to *The Jerusalem Post*:

"We took a political decision to shelve any personal or ideological differences we had or might yet

sense of encouragement over Hussein's remarks — doubly significant: given the forum in which they were made — coupled with cautious doubts over whether the king would be prepared to negotiate without a green light from Arafat.

Shamir, for his part, harboured neither doubts nor caution regarding the developments in Amman. "I am not enthusiastic about this slogan 'territories for peace,'" Shamir told Israel Radio. "Hussein's understanding is that this would mean a complete withdrawal to the borders of 1967 and Arafat's interpretation is that this would be a first stage in the liquidation of the State of Israel."

Shamir added: "I do not think that anyone in Israel views as positive an excessive intimacy between Hussein and Arafat. It brings closer to Jordan, to us, to the Arabs of Judea and Samaria, the voice of the PLO terrorist organization."

Asked if Israel would respond positively to a genuine willingness by Hussein to compromise, Shamir said there would be a very sharp argument in Israel which would "very probably" split the unity government.

He said the unity government had been established on the understanding that there would be no change in the (previous) government's policy regarding talks with Hussein.

The previous (Likud-led) government had always called for talks based on the Camp David agreements, while Labour's position

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Jordanian soldiers in a jeep man heavy machine guns as delegates wait outside the Amman Palace of Culture for the opening of the Palestine National Council sessions. An eight-kilo bomb was found in the garden of the American Centre for Oriental Research in Amman yesterday, and dismantled minutes before it was timed to explode. (UPI telephoto)

Cabinet to hear plea to save defence budget

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The cabinet this morning is due to meet at General Staff Headquarters to hear the generals and Defence Ministry officials describe what they see as the dangers of the Treasury's plan to slash the defence budget by \$150 million.

The meeting is to open with a briefing by Chief of Military Intelligence Aluf Ehud Barak on the threats to Israel.

That is to be followed by reports on the implications of cutbacks by

Air Force OC Aluf Amos Lapidot, Navy OC Aluf Ze'ev Almog, Ground Forces Command OC Aluf Dan Shomron, Manpower Branch, OC Aluf Amos Yaron and Quartermaster Branch OC in GHQ Aluf Haim Erez.

Their reports are to be supplemented by Deputy Chief of Staff Aluf David Ivri, in charge of today's presentation, Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, Defence Ministry Director-General Menahem Meron and Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Two soldiers are wounded in firefight in S. Lebanon

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Two Israeli soldiers suffered moderate wounds and one terrorist was killed during an attack on an IDF patrol in the central sector of South Lebanon on Friday.

The soldiers were wounded when gunmen opened fire with light weapons and a rocket-propelled grenade near Haboush, a village four kilometres north of Nabatiya. The patrol pursued the attackers into a nearby wooded area, where one of them was killed.

The wounded soldiers were taken by helicopter to Haifa's Rambam Hospital, where their condition was reported as satisfactory.

Israeli officers said over the

weekend that terrorists have stepped up their attacks on the IDF and on the South Lebanese Army since the opening of the Israeli-Lebanese military talks at Nakoura.

Yesterday morning, a remote-controlled bomb went off by the roadside near Adloun in the western sector. No one was wounded in the blast.

In Tel Aviv on Friday, the brother of a soldier who fell in Lebanon led a protest against the war outside the Defence Ministry.

Ehud Spiegel, whose brother Yoav was killed in Lebanon 18 months ago, and five of his friends collected 15 names on a petition calling on the prime minister to set up a commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war.

U.S. may up military aid to \$1.8b. in next fiscal year

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration may be prepared to raise next year's military assistance to Israel to \$1.8 billion — an increase of \$400 million over the current year's level.

Israeli officials yesterday said they would appreciate any such increase even though it was still \$400m. lower than the full \$2.2b. request in military grants for the 1986 fiscal year.

Israel is also seeking some \$2b. in economic assistance in the fiscal

1986 foreign aid programme. In addition, Israeli officials have said Israel wants to get \$700-800m. of emergency economic aid as a supplement to the already-approved 1985 bill.

Senior U.S. and Israeli officials met in Washington last week to review bilateral economic and military issues. They agreed to reconvene in Washington in December to reach some specific agreements on economic and military aid levels in next year's budget and on other related issues.

Lebanese peace plan delayed 24 hours

BEIRUT (Reuters). — The planned deployment of government troops in predominantly Moslem West Beirut was delayed 24 hours yesterday as Syrian Vice-President Abdel-Halim Khaddam held last-minute talks with government leaders to ensure its success.

Military sources cited "technical reasons" for army commander General Michel Aoun's decision to postpone the start of troop deployments designed to restore full state authority in the divided capital.

Three army brigades had been due to start deploying in strength at midnight on Friday to consolidate an army takeover of the city last July and put an end to the last appearances by Moslem and Christian militia in the capital.

Instead, troops are to start moving at midnight tonight, ready to fan out into militia-held regions outside Beirut — for the first time in several years — in subsequent planned deployments starting in about a week.

The sources gave no specific reasons for the delay, which was announced as Khaddam held talks with President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rashid Karamah and the entire cabinet.

All factions have agreed in principle to the plan and it has been hailed as a milestone in the "national unity" government's long march towards sectarian reconciliation.

Shiite Moslem leader Nabih Berri yesterday threw his weight behind the plan by ordering the last of his Amal militiamen off the streets and the conversion of its party offices into social welfare centres.

An Amal politburo statement said the order meant further appearances by gunmen on the streets were illegal and they would be subject to army action without militia protection.

Despite the Amal statement, political sources said the recent fighting between the army and Druse militia above Beirut indicated discontent with the plan among sectors of the Druse led by Walid Jumblatt.

Although Jumblatt himself backs the plan, some Druse oppose the proposed army takeover of the Ikdim al-Kharroub region, near Israeli lines 40 kilometres south of Beirut, where Druse forces are poised to attack a small Christian enclave.

Syria, however, is pressing all factions to put aside differences in readiness for an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon.

In the next stage of the plan, the army is to move down to Israeli lines this week, ready to take over in South Lebanon and prevent sectarian fighting there when the Israelis go.

Thieves net ISL7m. from soccer match

ASHKELON (Itim). — Two thieves made off with the takings from yesterday's soccer match between Hapoel Ashkelon and Hapoel Holon at the municipal stadium here.

The robbery took place at about 4.30 p.m., when the club's treasurer was taking the ISL7 million match takings to the team's offices.

Two armed men, wearing masks and army uniforms, accosted him and demanded the money. The two then drove off in a Mercedes car.

Police set up roadblocks in the area but did not find the two thieves.

Histadrut okays price increase on basic foods

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
The Histadrut has given tacit approval to a mid-December increase in the prices of subsidized goods, reliable sources told *The Jerusalem Post* over the weekend.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i called for such an increase on several occasions last week, stressing that it would prevent the large scale printing of money.

Last September the Treasury cut some \$200 million from the subsidies budget. However, the ministry's budgets division has stated that the freeze on the prices of basic foods, combined with the daily devalua-

tion, would soon necessitate extra government spending. This, in turn, would have to be financed by printing money.

It is estimated that the cumulative devaluation from the beginning of November to mid-December will be in the order of 15-20 per cent, and prices of subsidized goods are expected to rise by that amount to compensate.

The sources reported that a consensus has emerged among ministers on the need to extend the package deal period by three months — to the end of April — during which there would be a gradual lifting of the price freeze.

Such an extended period would give the Treasury time to implement its planned budget cuts and to prevent a price explosion, they said.

Labour trouble likely if Moda'i rejects pay call

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i is due to reply today to the Histadrut's demand that an 8 per cent wage supplement be paid to public sector workers, in spite of the wage and price freeze.

If Moda'i again rejects the demand, as he did last week, four public sector unions, numbering some 100,000 workers, are to hold a warning strike tomorrow between 10 a.m. and noon. In addition, all the public sector unions are to meet this afternoon, if Moda'i's reply is negative, to decide on further steps.

Histadrut sources last night predicted widespread labour unrest by the end of the week if the supplement is not paid. In such an event, the sources said, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kassar will come under strong trade union pressure to unilaterally abrogate the

package deal.

At issue is an 8 per cent wage supplement, provided for in the public sector framework agreement signed last June. The supplement was due to be paid in two instalments, with September and October salaries.

Several of the unions, among them the Civil Servants Union and the Clerks Union, received the supplement. The Technicians Union, the Social Workers Union and the Paramedical Workers Union were engaged in negotiations with the government over the method of payment at the time of the freeze and were not paid the supplement.

Still others, such as the Teachers Union and the Engineers Union, have yet to sign the framework agreement. However, the teachers maintain that they had announced their intention to sign the agreement

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Cleaning up air in Haifa would cost \$70m.—Shahal

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Energy Minister Moshe Shahal asserted on Friday that it would cost the country \$70 million a year to comply with an order for the Oil Refineries to prevent air pollution.

He was commenting on the protest by Haifa Mayor Arye Gurel against the postponement of the implementation of the Interior Ministry's order.

The order required the refineries to use low-sulphur fuel oil to keep the air clean. Gurel protested to the prime minister against the postponement.

Shahal said that to purchase the necessary low-sulphur fuel oil, the government would have to cancel its existing contracts with Egypt and Mexico. Moreover, the purer fuel oil is much more expensive and is only supplied by states, such as Saudi Arabia, with which Israel has no ties.

He suggested an alternative proposal by which the meteorological service would hold small stocks of the low-sulphur fuel oil which it

would supply to the refineries for use on days when the weather would not allow emissions to be dispersed out to sea.

Referring to the future power station development project, Shahal told reporters that the National Planning Commission had agreed in principle to allow new stations on the site of existing ones by the coast. Previously the commission had ordered that all new power stations would have to be built inland.

Shahal said the commission has verbally agreed not to object to existing sites on the coast, such as Haifa or Rosh HaNaiya in Tel Aviv where the oil-fired plants are being phased out, being used as sites for new coal-fired power stations.

Answering reporter's questions about a possible nuclear power station, the minister said the Israel was investigating various possibilities of diversifying energy sources and nuclear power was one of them.

He declined to comment on whether the possibility of purchasing an atomic reactor would be raised at the forthcoming meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and French President Francois Mitterrand in France.

Electric Corporation general manager Yitzhak Hafi has reportedly said that there is a possibility of buying an atomic reactor capable of generating 950 megawatts. Such a reactor would cost up to \$2 billion and the corporation first must compare this figure with the cost of producing electricity from coal.

If an atomic station is built, it would have to be sited away from residential areas and probably up to 20 kilometres from the Egyptian border, according to a report by Hafi to the EC's board meeting on Thursday.

Cabinet confounds critics—works despite disunity

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

and have observed since, was: no leaks.

They find the yoke bearable because they know that the alternative to a large democratic forum of Peres plus eight more Labour ministers, would have been a small "kitchen cabinet" of Peres and perhaps three other men. Such a "kitchen cabinet" commonly associated with the late premier Golda Meir, but in fact going back earlier to the late premier Levi Eshkol, would have made half of Labour's cabinet representatives into second-class ministers, not only when policy is executed post factum, but also when it is approved beforehand.

There have been no leaks from Sarenu so far. Some Labour men have more important portfolios; some have less important portfolios. Some have minor jobs are resigned to that situation. Others who have minor jobs may feel unhappy and discriminated against. But they do not leak from the Labour ministers' caucus, and if they leak from the full cabinet, any tendentiousness is directed at non-Labour ministers.

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At the beginning, the very existence of Sarenu was not even leaked. But the fact could not be kept dark for long. The Likud leaders decided to get their own back by having a separate weekly caucus. This met once at the home of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. It did not meet a second time because most of its deliberations were leaked forthwith.

Meanwhile Peres saw himself as granting a measure of democracy in return for gaining an extra measure of authority and loyalty, while also spreading out responsibility as far as possible.

At a time of unparalleled economic problems, and serious enough security and diplomatic problems, Peres is happy to know that none of his colleagues can turn round and charge: "You took a decision without me — you kept me in the dark — I'm not responsible for any mess."

Peres knows full well how unhappy many Labour Party backbenchers, and some leaders, were about the whole idea of a partnership with the Likud and a split premiership in rotation. He himself will not be sure for a long time whether the perilous gamble will come off. But until he finds out, he is protecting his back by bringing everybody around to the

front, as it were.

Admittedly, even if Labour ministers were inclined to squabble, they have no time just yet. They are busy learning their new jobs and settling down.

In addition, they have little personal advantage to gain from squabbling with each other and scoring points. The pecking order within the Labour leadership will not be recast for the foreseeable future. There are no election deadlines and no party conventions. So there is little point in competing.

Mutual Suspicion

On the other side, within the Likud, things are not so good. Herut is suspicious of the Liberals and vice-versa. And inside each constituent party, Herut and Liberals, the atmosphere is tense. The trouble which is known to lurk underneath the surface, actually emerges from time to time.

Within the Likud, long-standing rivalries find expression at cabinet meetings, and ministers try to settle present and past accounts.

The attitude in the cabinet, for example, of the Minister for Science and Development, Gideon Patt, towards Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, his fellow-Liberal, has been described by some non-involved

eye-witnesses as "brutal verbal violence." Other eye-witnesses said "Patt talks with disdain and disrespect to Moda'i and about Moda'i."

Since amateur psychologists are plentiful in the cabinet, Patt's attitude is understood if not condoned. While Moda'i, on the one hand, is seen by fellow-ministers as volatile and inconsistent, for all his brilliant mind, Patt feels himself relegated to the doghouse with the least important portfolio of all.

Patt is especially sore because he is widely acknowledged to have worked very hard in the outgoing cabinet as Minister of Industry and Trade, post now given to Herut's Ariel Sharon. Patt is sore because he feels the climax of his performance as Industry was the successful negotiation of the free trade agreement with the U.S. He blames his party boss Moda'i for ditching him in order to please Herut. When Moda'i, therefore, lays down financial policy in the cabinet with an aggressive delivery, Patt criticizes Moda'i aggressively. Patt is living proof that even politicians are human.

One of the Likud ministers' difficulties within the cabinet is that their leader Shamir does not in fact give them a lead. He sits there saying nothing most of the time except when he presents some brief survey on a point involving the Foreign Ministry.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, showers still possible.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	57	14-15	16
Golan	54	8-15	16
Nahariya	57	14-15	16
Safed	74	8-12	14
Haifa Port	72	14-19	21
Tiberias	57	12-20	21
Nazareth	60	11-17	19
Afula	57	13-21	23
Shomron	48	10-17	19
Tel Aviv	68	13-19	21
B-G Airport	66	14-19	21
Jericho	49	13-23	24
Gaza	61	13-20	21
Beersheba	53	14-19	21
Eilat	38	14-23	24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Johann Tonjes-Cassens, minister of science and culture of Lower Saxony, West Germany, last Thursday visited the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's campus and its Fritz Haber Molecular Dynamics Research Centre. He was guest at a luncheon on the Mount Scopus campus hosted by university president Don Patinkin.

The central offices of the Histadrut Sick Fund will henceforth be known as Eliezer Perli house, it was announced on Friday at a memorial meeting at the fund's headquarters in Tel Aviv for one of the fund's earliest chairmen. Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the chairman of Kipat Holim central management, Prof. Haim Doron, were among those present.

A public dialogue will be held at 9 p.m. today with American film director Fred Zinneman at the Jerusalem Cinematheque. Films to be screened today include *The Men*, at 5 p.m., *Julia* at 7 p.m., and *A Man for All Seasons* at 9:45 p.m.

DEFENCE BUDGET

(Continued from Page One)
 Defence sources said yesterday that the cuts would cause hardships for the defence establishment, which has already had to contend with cuts totalling some \$60m. this year. The sources explained that that figure included a previous cut of \$30m. The war in Lebanon and the Treasury's failure to reimburse the ministry for price rises have forced further cuts, they said.

The envisaged slash would affect many projects beginning with cuts in Galiel Zahal's budget and other educational projects. Research and development projects would have to be cut, the army would be forced to reduce its stockpiles and to hold back on fire-control systems for tanks. Pilots would train less.

Teacher suspected of breaking pupil's hand

ARRABA (Itim). - An elementary school teacher here has been arrested on suspicion of breaking the hand of a pupil who forgot to bring his history book.

The 10-year-old pupil was treated at Haifa's Rambam Hospital. The teacher is to appear in court today.

SEYCHELLES. - The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has provided a \$5 million loan to the Seychelles to help finance a project to develop the fishing industry. The loan is for 13 years, at 7 per cent.

HOME NEWS

8 killed in car crashes; 53 hurt as bus overturns

Eight people were killed and 56 seriously hurt in 98 accidents up to midnight Friday.

Two of those killed were pedestrians, while 39 of those injured were pedestrians, 18 of them minors.

Fifty-three people were injured yesterday morning when a tour bus overturned on the road from Arad to the Dead Sea. The injured were Tel Aviv Bank Hapoalim workers and their families, who were on a two-day tour of the Judean desert.

The bus was on the way to the Dead Sea when the driver evidently lost control and the bus turned over onto its side.

Magen David Adom ambulances were rushed to the scene, and emergency treatment was given on the spot. The more seriously injured were taken to the Magen David Adom station at Arad.

From the Arad station, the injured were later transferred to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. Some 30 have since gone home. Of those still in hospital last night, five were said to have moderate injuries, and the rest were expected to be discharged within the next few days.

Passengers said the bus was not speeding and that they did not understand why it had gone off the road.

The driver, Rafi Cohen, 50, has been driving for Egged for 28 years

and this was his first accident. Egged reported.

A 36-year-old Beersheba resident was killed early Friday morning when the car he was driving crashed into a lorry parked by the side of the road. He was taken by ambulance to Soroka Hospital where he was pronounced dead.

A disabled man was killed on Friday morning when his car crashed into a lorry in front of him. The car was thrown by the impact onto the other side of the road, where it was hit by a tour bus.

Cyclist Moshe Citron, 29, died after he was involved in an accident with a truck on Friday afternoon in Kiryat Gat.

A Unifil driver was charged in Haifa District Court on Friday with causing death by driving recklessly while drunk. The accused, 41-year-old Haakan Lindwall, was involved in an accident in Nahariya in January in which a man was killed.

Five drivers were fined and disqualified for various periods in Jerusalem traffic court on Friday. The fines ranged from \$540,000 to \$150,000 and the periods of disqualification from three to six months.

In a weeklong crackdown on road safety in the IDF recently, 1,115 incidents of breach of road safety laws were recorded against IDF drivers. (Itim)

U.S., West German firms interested in buying Ata

By DAVID RUDGE
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said on Friday that negotiations are going on with two serious potential purchasers of the Ata textile concern. He told the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club that the deal has to be completed within a month.

The finance minister said that the government has undertaken to provide intermediate funding if a buyer is found, but this will have to be repaid from the purchase price.

Avraham Hameiri, of the Haifa Labour Council, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that an American concern and a West German company are among those interested in buying Ata. However, he said, their decision would only be made once the question of dismissals from the troubled textile firm have been resolved.

Ata's receivers have been ordered to submit to the Haifa district court today a list of 377 employees for dismissal from the firm's main plants in Kiryat Ata and Kurdaheh. If the list is not forthcoming, the court has made it clear it will order Ata's closure.

During the past six days representatives of the works committee have held numerous meetings with the receivers to try and finalize the list. As of last night it was still not clear whether agreement had been reached.

The main stumbling block is over the question of ensuring retirement and severance payments.

The government has pledged to give \$1.2 million towards the compensation payments which would be added to existing funds. The works committee, however, estimated that there was still between \$300,000 and \$400,000 outstanding to ensure the regular compensation payments.

Shcharansky in labour camp 'in poor health'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Anatoly Shcharansky has hinted that his health is poor in his first communication with his family since he was transferred from a prison to a forced labour camp several weeks ago, his family in Jerusalem said on Friday.

Avital Shcharansky said her husband cabled his brother Leonid in Moscow on Wednesday, saying he had arrived in work camp No. 35 in the Ural Mountains on November 13 and that his health was "not bad."

Shcharansky, who is known to have a heart ailment, has never used that expression before, Avital said, and "it arouses great concern."

She said she understood the phrase to mean that he was in serious condition.

Meanwhile, veteran Jewish activist Josef Bernstein, of Kiev, was detained on charges of resisting arrest on November 12, the Public Council for Soviet Jewry said over the weekend. He was arrested in the city of Novograd-Volynski, where he had gone to help his aunt deal with police charges of trafficking in tombstones.

Three Somalis hijack plane, demand stay of executions

ADDIS ABABA (AP). - Three heavily armed Somali soldiers hijacked a Somali Airlines Boeing 707 jetliner to Addis Ababa yesterday, demanding a stay of execution for seven condemned Somali youths and freedom for political prisoners, the Ethiopian news agency reported.

The official agency said in a report last night that a crew member, believed to be a security guard, was wounded in a mid-air shootout when the aircraft was commandeered.

The report said the hijackers allowed the wounded crewman to be treated upon arrival. It added that the hijackers released women, children and elderly men and allowed authorities to deliver food and provisions to the remaining hostages. Their number was not disclosed.

The plane, still at Addis Ababa's Bole international airport last night as negotiations were being conducted with Ethiopian officials, carried 118 passengers and a crew of 12, according to the Ethiopian agency.

One American, two Italians, two South Yemen nationals, one North Yemen national, an Egyptian diplomat and one UN staff member were among the passengers. Their names were not available.

The hijackers set two initial conditions:

● That the government of President Mohammed Siad Barre stop the execution of seven Somali youths, scheduled for today for alleged anti-government activities, and that an international guarantee be given for their safety.

● That prominent political prisoners in Somalia be released immediately and flown to neighbouring Djibouti, and that their arrival be confirmed.

The agency report did not say how many prisoners the hijackers wanted released, but a western diplomatic source said his embassy was told by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry that the number was 14.

The aircraft was on a flight from the Somali capital of Mogadishu to Jeddah via Berbera, in northern Somalia, when it was commandeered.

Two main insurgent groups, the Somali Democratic Salvation Front and the Somali National Movement, have been fighting to topple the Barre government which took power in a military coup in 1969.

Somalia and Ethiopia have been arch enemies in the horn of Africa for centuries. In July, 1977, Somalia invaded a part of southeastern Ethiopia called the Ogaden, which is inhabited by ethnic Somalis. But with the help of a massive influx of Soviet weaponry and the deployment of Cuban troops, Ethiopia expelled the invaders in March, 1978. A simmering border conflict still persists between the two countries, and each supports guerrilla groups operating against the other.



Some of the 220 African crocodiles that arrived on an El Al flight from Cairo at the end of last week are uncured. Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, which bought the crocodiles in Zimbabwe, is starting a crocodile farm and plans to process and export the skins. (Ya'acov Katz)

Levy tells workers to resist resorting to industrial action

By DAVID RUDGE
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Deputy Prime Minister David Levy has urged workers not to strike for pay rises, even if their claims are justified.

Speaking at a Herut meeting here on Friday, Levy appealed to workers not to cause economic damage that the government would not have the strength to repair.

He said the way to solve these problems is through negotiation and not by strikes or sanctions.

Levy also said there is a real need to reduce the standard of living, but not at the expense of mass unemployment which would only create an explosive social problem.

He criticized government-inspired statements about dismissing tens of thousands of employees in the public

sector. Such comments, said Levy, only demoralize the nation.

It is impossible to take people from the public sector and retrain them for jobs in industry when people are being fired in this sector too, he said.

Levy stressed the need to treat development towns as special cases. A situation must not be allowed to arise where demobilized soldiers are unable to find jobs in their home towns.

Referring to the government moratorium in the public sector, Levy said that both the prime minister and finance minister have agreed that this will not apply to his Housing Ministry.

There is room to streamline the department but not to impose a freeze on new development projects, he said.

Shot student reburied in noisy service

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

The body of a 21-year-old student killed by IDF gunfire in Ramallah on Thursday was exhumed and reburied in a noisy funeral service on Friday.

Abdullah el Bakr was first buried on Thursday night, with only family members in attendance.

The IDF spokesman said the student was among four demonstrators inciting rock throwing in Ramallah earlier in the day. He was the second person killed during demonstrations last week.

He was buried in his village of Abu Salah beside Ramallah, but on Friday the body was exhumed, draped in a Palestinian flag, and taken in a procession by chanting demonstrators before being reburied in the same place.

ARAFAT

(Continued from Page One)

favours talks without any preconditions.

The highly placed analyst felt that the actual convening of the PNC had been a major achievement for Arafat, and that the PLO chief now stood at a cross-roads which could prove historic.

If he continued, as in the past, to strive above all for unity within the PLO's ranks, then nothing of substance would emerge from Amman, and nothing would change.

If, however, he decided this time - at the price of PLO unity - to espouse Hussein's call for diplomatic efforts, the Amman meet could mark a turning point in the long-stalemate Israel-Jordan-Palestinian equation.

The signs might be easy to read, the analyst added. If Arafat journeyed now to Cairo or other moderate Arab capitals, or to sympathetic European capitals, that would be an indication that he had chosen the path of diplomacy.

Iraq's FM leaves for meeting with Reagan

BAGHDAD (AP). - Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz left for Washington Friday for talks tomorrow with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, amid speculation the two countries were to resume diplomatic ties shortly, after a 17-year rupture.

The official Iraqi news agency said Aziz was to confer also with Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz. It gave no details about the nature of the planned talks.

Aziz made a one-day stopover in Paris, on his way to the U.S., for talks with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson.

France is one of Iraq's major suppliers of warplanes and military hardware.

Sonesta owner picked to head hoteliers

EILAT (Itim). - Eli Papouchado, owner of the Sonesta Hotels in Jerusalem and Eilat, was chosen last week to be the new chairman of the Israel Hotel Association. He replaces Moshe Barnea.

Papouchado was elected at the association's convention in Jerusalem. He has served as chairman of the Eilat Hotel Association and deputy chairman of the national association.

MK quits advocates post

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Chamber of Advocates president MK David Libai announced on Friday that he is resigning from his position because of his Knesset activities.

Libai took up the post in February 1983, and was elected to the 11th Knesset as No. 32 on the Alignment list.

PARADE REST. - The Soldiers Welfare Association has just opened a 100-bed, \$1.5 million soldiers hostel in Tiberias.

Saudi king blocks British warplanes deal

LONDON (Reuters). - King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has blocked a \$1.2 billion deal for Britain to sell its air force Tornado and Hawk warplanes, the Observer said last night.

The king is angry at sensational British press treatment his royal family has received and critical aspects of British Middle East policy, the Observer said in today's edition available in advance.

The paper said France "with supreme salesmanship and many courtships for the Saudi royal family" was trying to win the deal for its Mirage 2000 jet.

The Tornado ground-attack jet is built by Britain, West Germany and Italy.

SCHOLARSHIPS. - The Wolf Foundation will provide \$60 million in scholarship money to 170 students in Israeli universities this year.

One-third of all workers in Yeroham are unemployed

Jerusalem Post Staff

Some 600 people, one-third of Yeroham's work force, are unemployed in the Negev development town, according to local council chairman Baruch Elmakias.

Elmakias said that local council staff had checked the employment situation in every family in the town so that "the figures I've cited are extremely exact."

He added that the local council had tried to convince industrialists to build new factories in Yeroham, but had been unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, in Haifa, employees of Israel Railways have pledged to carry out maintenance and repair work on rolling stock for half the price of the work presently done by outside contractors, the Haifa Labour Council spokesman reported.

The offer was made in a bid to save jobs in the maintenance yard, which is threatened with closure because of government cuts.

The railway workers say that in the last four years more and more

maintenance and repair work has been given to contractors. As a result, the number of employees in the yard has dropped from 185 to 141.

The workers are concerned over reports that the Transport Ministry is considering turning over all maintenance and repair work to outside contractors, thereby making them redundant.

The Haifa Labour Council says it will not allow any more dismissals in the railways maintenance yard while work is being given to outside contractors.

The Israel Railways spokesman said there have been difficulties in recruiting new employees for the maintenance yard, forcing management to send work outside. He stressed that no decision on the closure of the yard had been made.

In another development, Employment Service raids on factories in the Acre area have resulted in the dismissal of dozens of foreign workers who lacked work permits. Most of the workers were from Spain, Portugal and Greece.

Bonn's Genscher meets with MKs

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BERLIN. - West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Friday reassured a party of visiting Knesset Members that Israeli agricultural exporters "have no reason for concern" regarding impending Spanish membership in the European Community.

Later, the minister met for five hours with Ambassador Yitzhak Ben-Ari, where the agricultural

question was dealt with at length. According to MK Yitzhak Artzi (Alignment), Genscher said Germany would press "to maintain the status quo" with Israeli agricultural exports, but would not favour the introduction of quotas.

Genscher also raised the possibility of expanding German tourism to Israel. He said the number of Germans who visit Israel could be tripled within a short time.

Willy Brandt due in January

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. - Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, is to visit Israel at the end of January, 1985, his office confirmed yesterday.

During his visit, Brandt will inaugurate a research institute in honour of the late president Gustav Heinemann at the Jewish-Arab Centre of the Haifa University. The institute has been financed by the Social Democratic Party's Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Brandt is also to meet top Israeli politicians.

The Israeli Labour Party is to plant a forest in his honour on his 70th birthday.

TV's Arabic service to get Israel Prize

Jerusalem Post Staff

The 1985 Israel Prize for a special contribution to society and the state will be awarded to Israel Television's Arabic language service, the Education Ministry announced over the weekend.

The announcement cited the Arab-language service's accurate picture of Israel's achievements and society and its high professional level.

Israel Television was established, the announcement noted, in large part due to the need felt for Arabic broadcasts during the "waiting period" before the Six Day War. At its outset, the Arab-language service faced many difficulties because of a shortage of Arabic-speaking journalists and technicians.

The Arab-language service has gained a large audience among Arabic speakers in Israel and among viewers in neighbouring countries, the announcement continued, attributing this to a policy of not emphasizing the negative and of holding to the principle of co-existence in the Middle East.

The award decision was made by a committee headed by Prof. Shmuel Moreh and was approved by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon.

PLO OFFICIAL

(Continued from Page One)

He said the PLO's rejection of Reagan's peace plan at the last PNC session in February 1983 was probably responsible for the "pressures, intrigues and conspiracies" now faced by the PLO.

The Reagan plan, launched in September 1982, ignores the PLO but offers Arabs under Israeli administration self-rule in association with Jordan. Israel has rejected it.

Kaddoumi reiterated that the only possible forum for Middle East peace talks was a UN-sponsored conference grouping the two superpowers and all interested parties, including the PLO.

Despite its readiness for peace talks, the PLO was committed to armed struggle as the "definitive way and fundamental guarantee for the liberation of our land and the

establishment of an independent state led by the PLO," he said.

On Europe, Kaddoumi called for a greater role for the European Community in the Middle East. He praised France, Italy and Greece for their efforts in this respect and singled out Britain as the least responsible member.

In Damascus, deposed PNC Speaker Khaled al-Fahoum, who is boycotting the session, told a press conference yesterday he still regarded himself as the legitimate Speaker and renewed charges that the council session was illegal for lack of a quorum.

Fahoum was sacked on Friday night for refusing a call to convene the session and failing to perform his duties. Sheikh Abdel Hamid Sayeh, a 77-year-old Moslem religious leader from Jerusalem, was elected to the post unopposed.

Five Israelis at PNC conference

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, was quoted by Israel Radio last night as criticising the participation of Israeli nationals in the current Palestine National Council session in Amman. But he did not propose taking any action against them.

It had earlier been reported that left-wing newspaperman Amnon Kapeliov was attending the Amman conference together with four other Israelis two of them Jewish and two Arab.

The Justice Ministry spokesman had "no comment" on the matter. But he noted that only in one similar case - that of Uri Avnery's visit to Beirut to see Arafat - was an official inquiry set in motion. That case was dropped.

Aloni, TAU supporters receive Kreisky prizes

Jerusalem Post Staff

MK Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) and the Austrian chapter of the Friends of Tel Aviv University were among the 14 recipients on Friday of awards from the Bruno Kreisky Foundation, named after the former Austrian chancellor, for their work in support of human rights.

The prizes, which are worth about \$5,000, were awarded in Vienna. Aloni's prize was for her efforts at promoting understanding between Jews and Arabs. The Friends of Tel Aviv University award was in recognition of their sponsorship of research to combat world hunger.

THE YOUNG ISRAELI CENTER, TORAN EDUCATION - CHARLES AND MINNIE BATT MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
 Today, Nov. 25, at 8:00 p.m.

Lecturer: Rabbi Chaim Brovender, Rosh Hayeshiva, Yeshivat Hamivtar, Jerusalem
Subject: Hanukka in Halacha
Venue: Young Israel Center, 28 Shmuel Hanagid Corner King George, Jerusalem, 02-22515



Former prime minister Menachem Begin attends a memorial service Friday on the second anniversary of his wife Aliza's death. Among those at the service at the Mount of Olives cemetery were Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir and other Likud leaders. Begin's son Benjamin recited *kaddish*. It was the first time the former prime minister has been seen in public since he was discharged from hospital several months ago. (Rahamim Israel)

Many biological scientists leave due to lack of jobs

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

About half of Israel's biological scientists leave the country—most of them permanently—due to the lack of positions in hospitals, universities and research centers, according to Dr. Yashar Hirshaut, president of the Israel Cancer Research Fund (ICRF).

The 46-year-old oncologist, who treats patients and does research at New York's Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, is taking part in an 11-day ICRF mission to Israel.

Hirshaut, a Yeshiva University graduate, told *The Jerusalem Post* recently that the country's serious economic situation will only aggravate a severe shortage of funds for scientific research that began in the mid-seventies.

"The scientific establishment here is hungry for money," he said, adding that Israeli could double cancer research if it fully utilized all the scientific talent it is producing.

The ICRF is the largest private source of financial support for cancer research in Israel, founded about a decade ago by Dr. Dan Miller of the Strang Clinic-Preventive Medicine Institute in New York. Miller and Jewish and non-Jewish colleagues, concerned by the threat to Israeli cancer research, decided to collect money, primarily from endowment funds.

The organization of volunteers collected \$1.2 million last year. It has supported over 150 young Israeli scientists who applied for help and figure approved by a scientific review group. Some 15 additional scientists are assisted each year. They receive grants of \$12,500 (to be in-

creased to \$15,000)—paid directly to research institutions that are thus able to employ them.

In addition, the fund has set up career development awards granting \$25,000 a year for three to five years to outstanding Israeli scientists. It also plans to award one or more lifetime professorships to those whose work can be expedited by lifetime support.

Many promising doctors are reluctant to work with cancer patients because of the shortage of time and money for research in the field, said Dr. Hirshaut.

All the volunteers involved in the fund, he continued, are attracted by the idea that the cure for cancer may one day be found in Israel.

The first-ever ICRF mission to Israel includes lectures on trends in cancer research by Israeli scientists whose work is being supported by the fund.



Dr. Yashar Hirshaut

(Continued from Page One)

To his colleagues, Shamir conveys the impression of a troubled spirit. In part, this could be due to the two ambitious men of Herut, Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levy, and Sharon, breathing down Shamir's neck. It could also be due to morose reflections over the Herut legacy left him by his predecessor Menachem Begin, which doomed him to certain failure.

Of the two aspirants for the leadership of the Likud, Levy is by far the most ebullient and active. He has made most of the media swallow his personal public relations, hook, line and sinker. A practice he has developed to a fine art is to hurry out of cabinet sessions before the end, thus monopolizing the television cameras and tape recorders while his colleagues are still busy inside.

Levy ably contrives to convey the impression that he made a very important statement inside the cabinet

and swung things around his way. When in fact he either said nothing of the sort or said it in a different context. Once the first reporter puts Levy's story out, the rest feel constrained to do the same, and the facts are never rechecked.

This campaign of Levy to appear as champion of the common man is intended not only to promote his rise inside Herut but also to help the Likud do well in the scheduled Histadrut elections.

Sharon, by comparison with Levy, offers a much lower profile at cabinet meetings. His main purpose appears to be to win legitimacy after his post-Lebanon demotion. Instead of picking quarrels with his colleagues, he wants to show how he can make a success of his Industry Ministry despite his lack of previous experience. Although he is said to

Parents of olim join forces to face separation—and help kids

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MANY middle-aged American Jews whose grown children have decided to settle in Israel behave initially almost like mourners, and regard their aliyah as an even greater calamity than intermarriage.

Partly out of a need to commiserate with each other, a handful of such parents founded, 10 years ago, APAI—the Association of Parents of American Israelis. The group therapy technique was successful and the voluntary body today comprises nearly 3,000 families in 35 chapters in the U.S. and Canada. APAI does not only provide emotional support for the parents, it has established an emergency loan fund for the olim, sends letters and packages with visitors and promotes immigration through work on local aliyah councils.

APAI recently brought 200 such parents to Israel for its first convention here. It was an opportunity not only to visit the children and see the country, but also to hear lectures on the economy and attend workshops on subjects such as part-time living and retirement in Israel, and promoting Israel's image.

Frieda Burstein, a member of the San Diego chapter of APAI, expressed the ambivalence of being the parent of an olim in a poem:

One foot is here, one foot is here.

One thought is hope, one thought is fear.

I cry by night and laugh by day.

I want to go, I want to stay.

My heart is stretched from sea to sea.

so tautly that it seems to be about to snap and break in two, one half for us, one half for you.

I want you back and yet I don't.

I'll call you home and then I won't.

Your soul is there and not with me.

If you were here you wouldn't be.

There is no way to make things right.

no way to rise above my plight.

For you and Israel both I care.

I wish you here, I want you there.

ED RING of Philadelphia, a retired U.S. Army colonel, is president of APAI. His Israel connections are his son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren who live in Kibbutz Yodfat in the Galilee. Ring and his wife spend five weeks a year there to help with the cotton-picking. The couple married a few weeks after graduating from college and moved to Israel three weeks later. That was 15 years ago.

"People ask me whether they like it in Israel," says Ring. "After 15 years, I'm not about to ask."

The APAI president can sympathize with the anger of one Florida woman whose law student son dropped everything to live in Israel and "spend his life milking cows." But he also realizes that most parents who mourn their children's aliyah are thinking about themselves, first and foremost.

"One of our goals is to counter this, through education," says Ring. "I try to explain that downtown Philadelphia is much more dangerous than downtown Jerusalem, or anywhere else in Israel. Whenever I find a parent who feels betrayed or deceived by children who went on aliyah, I try to get him to attend just one APAI meeting. Once there, they're hooked. I tell them it's their children's happiness that is most im-

portant. It isn't easy to tell parents they're being selfish, but I say it."

Many parents have come to feel so positive about their children's aliyah as a result of APAI meetings that some 50 couples have followed in their children's footsteps and also immigrated. They were applauded and presented with roses at the opening convention ceremony in Jerusalem.

APAI was the brainchild of Dr. Nahum Weissman, whose daughters went on aliyah. He realized that other parents in his situation must be having the same experience. Surely an organization of parents like himself and his wife Sylvia would bring strong and united support to the State of Israel, he reasoned. On a visit just before the Yom Kippur War, they contacted the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, and were given 30 names and addresses in the U.S. of parents who occasionally wrote to the AACI for help for children in Israel.

Back home, Weissman wrote to all 30 and invited them to a meeting at his home, but drew a complete blank. A second invitation produced three couples, one of which wanted him to help "get our daughter back" from Israel. But in April 1974, 10 other couples got together in a Long Island home and each contributed \$10 for the new organization.

The next time Weissman was in Israel, he was interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post*, and when the article appeared, word got around. The next meeting was attended by 70 parents. By 1976, APAI representatives were invited to the conference of the American Zionist Federation

and the organization was asked to become an affiliate member.

AFTER APAI's first convention in the U.S. in 1977, it was resolved that the next national meeting would be held in Jerusalem. Thanks to the efforts of Barbara Entis, a Boston grandmother who received her BA in political science from Harvard at the age of 59, the dream has been realized.

Entis, who was born in Latvia and taken to the U.S. in 1934, and her husband Morris, who owns a wholesale fish business, raised two sons, sending them both to Harvard and to Boston Hebrew College. The elder, Allan (now 42) first came to Israel as a physicist to lecture at Tel Aviv University. He was frustrated by academia, but both he and his wife wanted to stay and make a living. Allan (now Alon) therefore established a factory, Buckle Ltd., which produces artistic belt buckles, *hanukkiot* and other decorative items. The latter included the broken sword that Menachem Begin presented to Anwar Sadat.

The Entises visit Israel and their family once a year. They would love to live here, but Morris's business still keeps him in Boston. "We're suspended between two countries," says his wife, now an energetic 67.

Barbara hopes that parents of olim in other countries will form similar voluntary organizations and affiliate with APAI.

She explains that meetings are held every four or six weeks, each session beginning with members telling about their latest *naches*—a recent *brit* of a grandson in Israel, a wedding or a new promotion. "We feel like one big family,"

THE APAI president, Ed Ring, notes with satisfaction that the organization runs solely on dues—\$10 a year per family. They thus preserve their independence from the establishment except for a desk at the World Zionist Organization at 515 Park Avenue in New York.

The dues and contributions have gone to establish an emergency loan fund, administered at no charge by the AACI. Children of APAI members can borrow up to \$1,000 and pay it back without interest over two years. The money can be used to fly back to the U.S. in the event of the death of a parent, the need for dental surgery in Israel, the cost of a divorce and other emergencies.

Ring expects that Israel's severe economic crisis will put a further strain on children living here, but not on their determination to stay. But there have in the past been some cases of APAI members whose children have returned to the U.S. If the move is permanent, the parents are expected—but not compelled—to leave the organization. "I must observe the by-laws," explains Ring.

APAI doesn't claim to include the parents of every young American Jew who came on aliyah, but it is large enough to be influential. Members, says Ring, are regarded in their communities—justifiably or not—as experts on Israel and are asked to comment on the situation here. They themselves are briefed by Israelis who are invited regularly to speak at APAI meetings.

Such activities are important, but perhaps only secondary, compared with the psychological help for parents who gradually come to realize that their children's aliyah is not such a tragedy after all.

Liquidator to deal with Maof subscribers

TEL AVIV (Itim).—The liquidator of the bankrupt Maof airlines, Prof. Yosef Gross, will handle personally the cases of the 5,000 subscribers to Maof's ticket plan who have paid monthly sums to purchase tickets on various dates to various destinations.

Tel Aviv District Court president Judge Hanna Evron said on Friday that the subscription holders can rest easy now that their interests are being looked out for.

Gross will request an up-to-date list of the subscribers from the Maof's computer and will ask the Supreme Court on Tuesday to prevent the filing of individual suits by subscribers in courts all over the country.

Noting that it was a "pity to spend money on individual suits," Gross explained that an individual would have to sue the Visa credit card company and Bank Leumi to recover the money.

Gross will ask the court to issue an

injunction uniting all the individual suits into a single collective suit. If the injunction is issued, the collective suit will be heard in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

Meanwhile, judgments in individual suits that have already been filed will be handled down by the Magistrate's Court here on November 29.

Joshua Brilliant adds:

The Tel Aviv District Court on Friday approved the sale of a Maof Boeing 707-336B to the South African-based Gateway International for \$1.25 million. Gateway plans to put the plane at Arkia's disposal for its weekly flights to Swaziland.

Maof bought the 189-seat aircraft from British Airways several months ago after concluding a contract with Gateway to operate 50 flights to Southern Africa.

Prof. Gross will hold the money until the court rules on what to do with it, the court decided.

Former U.S. officials to speak here

HAIFA.—A "candid look" at the special relationship between the U.S. and Israel is to be taken at a high-echelon symposium on the subject, at Haifa University on Wednesday.

Former senior U.S. officials who were responsible for relations with Israel are to speak at the meeting.

They are former defense secretary James Schlesinger; former under-secretary of state Lawrence Eagleburger; Gen. (ret.) Brent Scowcroft, who was national security adviser to the Ford administration, and Sol Linowitz, who served as president Jimmy Carter's special ambassador to the autonomy negotiations.

The speakers from the U.S. state

their views "without the constraints of serving members of the administration," said Haifa University president Ephraim Evron, who will chair the meet. Evron served as Israel's ambassador to the U.S. from 1978 to 1981.

The subjects to be addressed will include whether Israel is a strategic asset or burden to the U.S. how the White House makes decisions, and the U.S. efforts in the Middle East peace process.

Mk Abba Eban, a former foreign minister, will represent the Israeli side with a plea for an active role for American policy. Edward Bronfman and Laurence Tisch helped fund the symposium.

part of it. Thus, even though the Likud holds all the important economic portfolios, nobody can blame the Likud for keeping the rest of the coalition in the dark on financial matters. The blame, if blame there be, will be shared all around.

Also unlike his predecessors, in a totally different sense, Peres has no fingers in the defence pie. Because of the specially delicate nature of their past relationship, Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin have reached a *modus vivendi*. They work in harmony by leaving each other pretty well alone.

But on the other hand, Peres, who trespasses deliberately on Treasury territory, also trespasses deliberately on Foreign Ministry fields. When past premiers did this to past foreign ministers, eyebrows were not always raised.

Some observers are curious about Shamir's reactions. As the leader of the second biggest parliamentary bloc, and as the premier-designate for autumn 1986, he behaves placidly inside the cabinet, but outside he lets it be known that he is "gritting his teeth."

Thaw on fish price before winter freeze

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—The fish-breeders want to bring 3,000 tons of St. Peter's fish (*Ammon*) in from the cold, at a greatly reduced price.

They hope the 33 per cent reduction below the "frozen" price will reach the consumers.

Fish-Breeders secretary Amnon Levin told *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday that they are eager to sell the fish before winter sets in and hampers the sub-tropical fish. The meteorological service has already forecast a

very cold winter.

To push the sale they want to reduce the wholesale price from about ISL 200 to IS800 per kilo, for the choicest fish of 500 to 600 grams each, and lower for the smaller fish.

But they believe the reduction will not reach the consumer in full.

The fish are sold through Thuvu by auction, and starting today they will give the scheme a try by lowering the starting price. "We'll put a few hundred tons under the hammer at the low price and if the consumers benefit we'll carry on. If they don't

we'll have to reconsider the situation and probably process and freeze as many of the fish as we can before the frost gets at them," he said.

Simultaneously they will supply the lower-price fish directly to the Thuvu hyper-markets where they will be sold at the full reduction.

They also intend to market all stocks of other fish already processed and frozen at considerable reductions.

Their carp, which are not susceptible to the cold, continue to retail at the frozen price of IS1,420 per kilo.

Two youths charged with hash smuggling

HAIFA (Itim).—Two 17-year-old youths were charged in District Court here on Friday with smuggling 615 kilos of hashish into Israel from Lebanon.

The court was acting in its capacity as a juvenile court.

According to the charge sheet, the two youths, one from Acre and one from Kafar Yasif, were involved in separate smuggling attempts during the past two months near border marker No. 52, close to Moshav Zera'i.

Each youth was to have received \$3,000 from an Israeli drug dealer for his part in the smuggling ring, the charge sheet said.

No charge sheet has been submitted yet against the drug dealer.

Smuggler sentenced to six months in jail

HAIFA (Itim).—A truck driver who said he was "only a small cog in the smuggling machine" was sentenced here on Friday to six months in jail and a \$500,000 fine for smuggling from Lebanon.

David Chubin, a Tirat Hacarmel resident and former Israel Defence Forces employee, was convicted of having smuggled 15 video recorders, which he bought from a Lebanese merchant and hid in his truck. A week after bringing the video recorders to Israel, he attempted to smuggle 120 tape-recorders, four video recorders and thousands of U.S. cigarettes, as well as liquor and drugs.

A quiet place to write

Israel writers who are looking for a quiet place to work can live, rent-free, in a two-room furnished flat in Safad for a month, under a programme initiated by the municipality and the Public Council for Culture and the Arts.

The writers will be selected by a committee and will be expected to give two lectures to local residents while in Safad.

ELECTIONS.—Bolivian political parties have agreed to hold general elections on June 16 following an offer by embattled President Hernan Siles Zuzo to cut his term short by one year.

Uphill trek in store for Hermon skiers

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's skiers can either pack their skis away for the winter or start saving for a trip to the Alps because the Mt. Hermon ski lift won't be in use this year, according to the Golan settlers' union.

The closure stems from a running battle between the settlers, who are faced with some \$2 million in debts from the running of the lifts, and the Tourism Ministry. The settlers, who claim that the government promised to pay the debt, warn that without such help, the ski site will remain closed.

"We are not willing to subsidize the pleasures of the population of

Israel," Shimshon Weiner, a spokesman for the settlers, told Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir.

Shafir offered a grant of \$40,000, to cover about half the deficit for the current year. After the settlers rejected this, he threatened that the Government Tourist Corporation, which extended credit to the ski site company, would apply to put the company into receivership.

But the settlers say that even if such proceedings are instituted, they will see to it that the court battle extends at least to the end of the Mt. Hermon skiing season. Would-be skiers will still be able to use the slope, but they'll have to get to the top under their own steam.

Pro-PLO teenagers held

TEL AVIV (Itim).—Five teenagers from the West Bank are in custody because they scrawled pro-PLO slogans or wore T-shirts with the PLO symbol.

The youths, aged between 16 and 19, were arrested by Border Police in the Dan region. Two were picked up, wearing the pro-PLO shirts, near the Sheba Hospital. Three others were arrested on suspicion of scrawling slogans in support of the PLO on walls.

2 infants die in sleep

ASHDOD (Itim).—A four-month-old infant suffocated to death last week while sleeping in her parents' bed here. The pillow on which the baby was sleeping apparently turned over during the night, and the lifeless infant was discovered underneath it by her parents when they awakened.

In Ashkelon, a two-month-old boy was found dead in his crib before dawn on Friday. The body was taken to Barzilai Hospital in Ashkelon to determine the cause of death.



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Soviet defector safe after battle in Korean DMZ

SEOUL (AP). — Citing the gravity of a bloody shootout at the Panmunjom truce village between North and South Korea, the UN command called yesterday for a full meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission to deal with the "most serious" issue.

The shooting in the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas erupted on Friday when a Soviet national fled across the demarcation line in a defection to the South. One South Korean soldier and three North Koreans were reported killed, while one American and one North Korean were wounded.

The UN command said the incident "constitutes the most serious violation in the joint security area in the history of the armistice agreement." It said there had been one minor firing incident reported in the security zone in the late 1960s, but that Friday's outbreak was the first time an exchange of gunfire had taken place in that zone since the signing of the Korean armistice in 1953 ended the three-year-long Korean War.

In August, 1976, two American army officers were killed in the joint security area by North Korean guards wielding axes and clubs, and nine South Korean and American troops were injured. That time, however, there was no gunfire.

The UN command said Friday's

skirmish lasted about 10 minutes and was followed by sporadic shooting that continued for another 30 minutes.

The command said the Russian defector — identified as Vasily Yakovlevich Natuzok — had fled south "voluntarily and of his own volition" with six North Koreans in pursuit, firing their pistols. They were said to have been joined by about 25 additional North Korean guards.

The gunfire then swirled around an area known as the Sunken Garden well south of the demarcation line, until a cease-fire called for by the North Korean duty officer in the security area was effected, the command said.

A meeting of secretaries from each side to the Military Armistice Commission was held yesterday, where the UN command delegate, U.S. Army Col. Donald Boose told the north the gravity of the incident required that it be taken up by the full armistice commission. It has not yet been decided when the commission might meet.

Boose told North Korea the Soviet defector "is now safe." "At his request," Boose said, "he has been placed under the protection of appropriate authorities, and has indicated firmly that he does not wish to return to your side."

Million tons of food needed by Ethiopia within 12 months

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Ethiopia needs about one million tons of food over the next 12 months and has so far been promised about 430,000 tons, the official in charge of UN relief operations in the country said Friday.

Assistant Secretary-General Kurt Jansson told reporters that about seven million people are directly affected by the famine.

"We need about one million tons of food for 12 months, when we'll see whether there will be a crop or not," he said. "This is in addition to blankets, transport and other relief needs."

Jansson added: "If we can reach 800,000 tons of food, that may just about be enough, and that would be in tune with the capacity of the ports and the internal distribution system."

That, he stressed, would be an

absolute bare minimum with no reserve. Food grains needed were maize, sorghum and wheat. He said about 200,000 tons of food had arrived since September.

He said the Soviet Union had provided 24 helicopters and crews, 10,000 tons of rice, 300 lorries and crews, and 12 Antonov transport planes.

"It seems to me that the USSR is the second largest contributor after the U.S.," Jansson said.

He told a questioner that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had so far only put out "feelers" about giving aid, although Libya had provided medical teams.

Jansson said some 40,000 tons of seed are also needed by next April or early May, but this is being taken care of by the Rome-based UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Iran accuses Red Cross of spying on behalf of Iraq

TEHERAN (Reuters). — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi yesterday accused the International Red Cross of spying, and said it must "change its policy" before it will be allowed to operate further in Iran.

The Red Cross in Geneva on Friday accused Iran of violating the Geneva Convention and of putting at risk the "physical and mental survival" of thousands of Iraqi prisoners of war.

It said a grave threat hangs over some 50,000 prisoners held by Iran, and appealed to states which signed the convention to pressure Iran to

respect it. The Red Cross says it has suspended all activities in Iran since its officials witnessed a riot in a prisoner-of-war camp at Gorgan in northern Iran last month.

The organization said the violence was the result of Iranian policies of turning prisoners against their own government, and said it was not an isolated incident.

Iran accused Red Cross officials of provoking the incident by providing the Baghdad authorities with names of prisoners who convert to the Iranian point of view, leading to their families still in Iraq being tortured.



Rescue crews work on the wreckage of two French Air Force transport planes which collided during a training flight in southern France on Friday, killing 13 crewmen aboard. There were no survivors. (UPI telephoto)

Sri Lankan troops foil attack on police station

COLOMBO (Reuters). — Security forces yesterday ambushed a guerrilla flotilla of six boats carrying about 60 men, heading off another Tamil separatist attack on a police station in east Sri Lanka.

Authoritative sources said at least four guerrillas were killed when a helicopter shadowing the flotilla opened fire off the village of Kallativu about 15 kilometres north of the main eastern town of Batticaloa.

The guerrillas abandoned the boats, jumping overboard and swimming to shore where they disappeared into thick jungle, the sources said. Army and police units were combing the jungle.

The sources said the guerrillas planned an attack similar to the one last Tuesday on a police station in northern Jaffna district, but were

uncertain which police station the rebels planned to hit this time.

The guerrillas are fighting for a separate Tamil state stretching from the northern tip of Sri Lanka down the east coast to just south of Batticaloa.

In another incident police detained about 125 Tamil guerrilla suspects when weapons were found in houses in the Batticaloa district yesterday.

The arrests were the biggest roundup of Tamil suspects outside the Jaffna region during the year-long fight against a stepped-up separatist campaign.

Since Tuesday's attack on northern Chavakachcheri police station in which 24 policemen died, security forces have said they expected more raids.

Andreotti cleared of corruption charge



Giulio Andreotti (Camera Press)

MINTOFF. — Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff is to make his first visit as premier to the Soviet Union on December 17.

ROME (AP). — The Italian parliament, in a rare joint session, on Friday rejected Communist and neo-Fascist attempts to implicate Christian Democrat Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti on corruption and "influence-peddling" charges.

Ending three days of often stormy debate, the legislature cleared the five-time former premier of allegations that he improperly helped install Gen. Raffaele Giordano in 1974 as head of Italy's tax and customs police. Giordano was later implicated in a multi-billion-dollar oil scandal, for which he was sent to prison.

The parliament also cleared Social Democrat Mario Tanassi, the finance minister at the time Andreotti allegedly helped Giordano get his job. Andreotti was defence minister at the time.

Andreotti had emphatically denied the charges levelled against him and said he was the victim of "a deep-seated Italian political illness."

Karpov one win from retaining world chess title

MOSCOW (Reuters). — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov beat challenger Garry Kasparov yesterday in the 27th game of their championship, establishing a commanding lead of five wins to nil in the series.

Karpov needs one more win to retain his title. Draws do not count. The victory, in 59 moves, broke a string of 17 consecutive draws that had dogged the match for seven weeks.

When play resumed after Friday's adjournment, Kasparov looked tired and haggard, but accepted defeat with a smile and a handshake. A sign of his impending defeat was that his most dedicated fan, his mother Klara, was not in her usual place in the press gallery.

Match officials breathed a sigh of relief at yesterday's result as there had been growing concern over the spiralling costs of staging the marathon.

Britain's threat to leave Unesco

LONDON (AP). — Britain's decision to follow America's example and quit the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) unless it changes what both governments say are its anti-western ways has provoked both criticism and praise.

Speaking after Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe announced the decision to the House of Commons on Thursday, former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath told the Commons that the move was lamentable and illogical.

Unesco officials said they regretted the British move and the Dutch government warned it could gravely harm the 161-nation group.

But supporters in Britain of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher enthusiastically backed it, charging that Unesco has become inefficient, over-politicized, mismanaged and in some areas corrupt. Some called for the resignation of its Senegalese director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

Heath, who was prime minister from 1970 to 1974, told the Commons that Britain's influence would be diminished if it opted out of Unesco.

China agrees to atomic inspection

TOKYO (AP). — The Chinese government has decided to accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in an apparent move to encourage foreign participation in the field and show China's willingness to halt nuclear proliferation, Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday.

In talks in Peking with Michiyuki Ise, former chief of the Japanese Science and Technology Agency, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng assured the Japanese government that China will not use Japan's advanced technology in nuclear power plants to develop nuclear weapons, Kyodo reported.

As a guarantee, Li said the Chinese government will accept formal inspections by IAEA.

S. Africa and Israel condemned at UN

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The General Assembly debate on apartheid ended on Friday with passage of six resolutions condemning South Africa.

A resolution condemning collaboration with South Africa by certain western nations and Israel passed 104-9, the negative votes cast by the U.S., West European nations and Israel. Seventeen countries, including Japan, abstained.

A comprehensive resolution condemned South Africa for its policies on South West Africa (Namibia), apartheid and Angola. It also condemned Israel for what it called its aggression against Lebanon. That resolution passed 105-17 with the opposing votes coming from the U.S. and the West. Nine countries abstained.

New Polish trade unions seek state recognition

WARSAW. — Two leaders of Poland's new trade unions, which replaced the banned Solidarity labour movement, yesterday proposed to take a first step towards creating a central national organization.

At an assembly of some 1,000 unionists in Bytom, a town 380 kilometres southwest of Warsaw, Alfred Miodowicz and Rajmund Moric called for a national agreement among the unions allowing them to be represented at national level.

Opposition activists allege that the new unions, created after Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in 1981, are little freer of government influence than the old Official State Union, a charge denied by the union leaders.

Meanwhile, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, called for a full explanation of the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the opposition priest killed by security policemen last month.

Glemp made the appeal in a statement, to be read today in all Poland's churches, in which he thanked Polish Catholics for continuing to pray for Popieluszko.

Three junior security policemen have been charged with the murder, which Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has denounced. The government says inquiries are continuing to discover who inspired the crime.

West German authorities said yesterday 126 Poles jumped ship in another mass defection which brought to 428 the number of Poles who defected from ships in one week.

The latest group defected on Friday evening when the ferry Rogalin docked in Travemünde, near the East German border, the first stop on its regular service from the Polish port of Szczecin to Copenhagen, a border police spokesman said.

Since last Friday, 236 Polish passengers now have defected from the Rogalin.

Alfonsin pleads for unity following plot against his life

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters). — President Raul Alfonsin, reportedly the target of a murder plot last week, made a public appeal for Latin American unity and urged support for a proposed border treaty with neighbouring Chile.

Alfonsin told about 70,000 people at a rally Friday night that a "yes" vote in today's referendum on the treaty would help slow the military buildup in Latin America and end conflicts which made the region vulnerable to outside threats.

"We have to get together and unite ourselves," he told an audience which included politicians from 11 Latin American nations.

The referendum is being held to win approval for a Vatican-mediated settlement of Argentina's Beagle Channel dispute with Chile.

Earlier, Undersecretary of the Interior Raul Galvan said two men had been arrested in the central city of Cordoba in connection with a plot to kill Alfonsin.

He said the attack was to have been carried out last Tuesday when Alfonsin visited the city during the government campaign to win support for the treaty.

300 more French police fly to troubled New Caledonia

NOUMEA (Reuters). — France yesterday flew 300 police reinforcements to its Pacific territory of New Caledonia, where independence-seeking locals held two officials hostage and dynamited a government office, police said.

The police arrived from Paris to boost the force to more than 1,000 in an effort to quell unrest by militant Melanesian Kanaks.

On Friday night the militants exploded dynamite at a public service administration building in the capital, Noumea. The blast broke windows but caused no casualties.

Still being detained on the island of Lifou were regional administrator Jean-Claude Demar who has been

held for three days, and his assistant Michel Geanzac, who was seized Friday. He was allowed home during the night but rejoined his colleagues yesterday.

French authorities have banned all demonstrations and Noumea calmed yesterday.

The Kanak Front National liberation Front (FLNKS) was met yesterday to elect its national assembly, which on December 1 will set up a rival provisional government in New Caledonia.

The conservative Republican Party, supported by most of the 170,000 French settlers, gained a landslide victory in an election Sunday for the official national assembly.

Lucrative spinoff for UK fairground worker

LONDON (Reuters). — Fairground worker Raymond Vallance sent his customers into a fast spin and took the cash that fell from their pockets, a court heard.

Vallance, sentenced to six months jail after admitting theft, had a lucrative spinoff from his job at the controls of a fast-whirling carousel known as a "waltzer."

Taking his customers for a thrill-galore ride, he made the machine whirl so fast that centrifugal dragged wallets and cash from pockets. As people staggered after each ride, he scooped up money before welcoming the customers. They had such a time, they never checked their purses, the prosecutor said.

"Everyone is at it," Vallance told the police in Harrogate, an English town after one was complained. "It's one of the jobs."

Soviet bombers violate Japanese airspace

TOKYO (AP). — Thirty-four Japanese warplanes scrambled on Friday morning against seven Soviet bombers, two of which had violated Japanese airspace near a small island off Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu, a defence agency spokesman said.

The intrusion into Japan's airspace was the second in 11 days. On Nov. 12 a TU-16 bomber, part of a nine-bomber convoy, entered

Japanese territory in the same In recent years there has been sharp increase in Soviet war flying off Japan's western coast flights between Siberian bases the U.S.-built Cam Ranh airbase in Vietnam.

The spokesman said two Tu-16 bombers flew south over the Tsushima Strait near Okinoshima Island about 6:30 a.m. on Friday, violating Japan's 19-kilometre territorial pace for 3 minutes and 20 seconds.

WALL STREET WEEK

Fed's cut in discount rate calms fears of recession

NEW YORK (AP). — With the help of the Federal Reserve, fears on Wall Street of a 1985 economic recession in the U.S. have abated a bit in recent days.

The Federal Reserve sent stock and bond traders home for the Thanksgiving holiday with the news of a cut in its discount rate — perhaps the strongest signal yet that the central bank is seeking to pep up the slowing U.S. economy.

The cut in the discount rate — the rate charged by the Federal Reserve on loans to private financial institutions — from 9 per cent to 8.5 per cent did not come as any great surprise.

Other, open-market interest rates have been dropping for several months, and many forecasters had said that a discount-rate reduction appeared to be the next logical development.

Nevertheless, it drew a warm response from those investors who

were active in post-holiday trading on Friday.

"The U.S. economy is in a lull," Ben Laden, chief economist at Rowe Price Associates Inc., said in recent appraisal. "However, no recession is in sight."

Such upbeat views helped the stock market rebound from its post-election slump in the past week. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks climbed 32.36 points to 1,220.30.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.40 to 98.10 and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up .04 to 219.22.

Big Board volume averaged 77.1 million shares a day, against 72.8 million the week before.

A key point in the "no-recession" camp's case arises directly from the recent subdued behaviour of the economy and the markets. It provides little of the boom atmosphere that often precedes a bust.

HELPFUL. — A department store in Des Moines, Iowa, unveiled a simplified computer shopping guide on Friday that helps customers quickly match the right gift with the right person — and even flashes pictures and descriptions of the items.

RECORDS. — A Stradivarius violin and an 18th-century 111-piece silver dinner service were sold for world record prices — £360,000 and £750,000 respectively — at an auction in London at Sotheby's last week.

Scientist asks global cooperation on environment

NAIROBI (AP). — A top British scientist has called for an urgent coordinated global effort to halt worsening environmental decay and spare millions of people from otherwise certain death, disease and despair.

Dr. Martin Holdgate, chief scientist for the British government's Environment Department, grimly forecasts that in many mainly Third World countries where exploding population outpaces food production, "famine and human misery on a large scale" will continue through the 1980s.

His report, released to journalists on Friday, is to be presented to 200 parliamentarians from 70 nations

due to meet in Nairobi next Friday, for a five-day conference on international environmental problems.

The conference is being organized by the UN Environmental Programme (Unep) and the Inter-parliamentary Union and hosted by the Kenya national assembly. It is being held against a backdrop of Africa's gravest food crisis in living memory. Experts say that millions of people face starvation following three years of drought stretching from Morocco in the far northwest to Mozambique in the southwest.

Holdgate, in a 13-page paper titled "changes in the World Environment during the last 10 years and their implications for action," paints

a gloomy picture. Holdgate, who with the other scientists compiled a detailed study of the environment between 1972-82 for the Unep, noted that in that period:

- Carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere continued to rise, raising fears that within 100 years mean temperatures would increase up to 4.5 degrees centigrade. This in turn would alter rainfall patterns and affect the sea-level by accelerating the melting of polar ice.
- In the oceans, over-fishing continued and the "quality of the catch had changed for the worse in many areas."
- Population growth had slowed

down in all continents but Africa, where drought had a devastating impact on food production and on social and economic advance.

● Rural poor flooded Third World cities, outstripping services and forcing millions to live in squalor. In 1980, 22 such cities had more than four million people — compared with 16 in the developed world.

● In the early 1980s, only 29 per cent of rural people had safe water and only 13 per cent decent sanitation.

● Disease remained the worst killer in the Third World. Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and measles claimed the lives of 5 million children.

Give a helping hand

The elderly of Israel feel the economic strain more than most. The services that care for them are beset by budgetary cuts, a worrying situation with winter approaching. The Jerusalem Post Forsake Me Not Fund maintains and enlarges these services.

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The grey renaissance

Kibbutzim are learning to cope with the complex social and logistical problems presented by increasing numbers of ageing members, reports Leah Abramowitz.

IN the beginning there was no problem of ageing in the kibbutz. Before 1960 there was a conscious or unconscious rejection of the whole issue because kibbutzim thought of themselves as young, innovative societies.

The work ethic perpetuated by the founders of kibbutzim stands in direct opposition to the concept of ageing.

The ageing leaders of the early kibbutzim were loath to release their hold on key positions and admit dependency.

However, time and reality have wrought changes. The movement's own department of statistics has produced figures which show that between 1970-80 the number of members over 65 in kibbutzim tripled, whereas this age category in the general population doubled.

Today 12-15 per cent of the kibbutz population is aged over 65 in settlements established before 1930, whereas only 9.7 per cent of the general population have reached that age level. Twenty kibbutzim have substantial numbers of veterans aged over 80, and 24 have a large group of members over 70.

The reason for this sudden grey renaissance can be traced to the development of kibbutzim. Usually a core (garin) of 100-150 pioneers established a settlement, and most of them were in the same age category. These founders married and had children during the same decade, and now they are growing old together. Givat Brenner has 300 members who are currently turning seventy together — and the ramifications are important.

In 1972 the Inter-Kibbutz Organization established a special department of gerontology, headed by David Atar of Kibbutz Givat Chaim.

Atar, who was previously a youth leader, a Youth Aliya worker and kibbutz secretary, learned gerontology from books. He participated in courses and became a mentor of Prof. Shimon Bergman, one of Israel's leading gerontologists.

Under his direction the Kibbutz Movement began training women for a new profession — caretakers for the aged.

Gradually, at conventions and seminars, it was decided which issues demanded health services, occupational satisfaction and suitable housing conditions. Decisions were



Efforts are being made to allow the elderly to continue living in their natural surroundings. (Fred Casanik)

reached regarding policy. It was declared that kibbutz society accepts full responsibility for the care of its aged, but this does not exclude the active participation of the families, based on natural and emotional ties.

Every effort is to be made to allow the elderly to continue living in their natural surroundings. When oldtimers become dependent, the kibbutzim still endeavour to keep them at home or at least on the settlement in special accommodation. Only the most extreme cases in need of intensive nursing care are institutionalized.

A normal work schedule, although in a modified form, is available to every elderly member. There is no arbitrary retirement, although a gradual reduction of work hours leads to a state of semi-retirement.

From the age of 50, for women, and 55, for men, an hour is cut from the eight-hour a day work schedule every five years.

The industrialization of kibbutzim has helped older members who can be more easily employed on limited shifts in light factory work than in strenuous agricultural branches. Women in the services are also given tasks in the kitchen, laundry and sewing room, but here,

date and feeling involved.

Education on gerontology has also become a goal. Psychological preparation for ageing is available and in the schools and youth groups contact with the elderly is encouraged.

It is the second generation which apparently feels more at a loss on how to deal with their ageing parents or neighbours than do the grandchildren. The former have no experience of ageing.

"The young founders of the kibbutz left their parents in the Diaspora and created a society devoid of continuity between fathers and sons," writes David Atar. Many of those ancestors even perished in the Holocaust, causing long-buried guilt feelings to fester, and certainly were never cared for by today's adult kibbutz population.

The grandchildren, on the other hand, have had adequate opportunities to develop contact and emotional ties with the ageing. They have also learned to respect their grandparents who have fulfilled the kibbutz's ideals. They are the heroes who founded Degania, reclaimed the land and established the state.

Unfortunately there are many childless veteran members or individuals whose families have left the kibbutz and for whom artificial ways of bringing the generations together are being evolved. Some kibbutzim hold common holiday celebrations with school or kindergarten children. Youngsters are given good-deed assignments such as tending their elderly neighbours' garden.

Some like to believe that without forced retirement, with greater involvement in communal affairs and no material hardships to anticipate the state of the aged in kibbutzim is consciously better than that of city dwellers.

Unfortunately this is not necessarily true. Longevity and health are no different from that of the average Israeli. Kibbutz members suffer the same psychological problems that decline in old-age presents and in a recent study, heart and circulatory related illness was found to be as prevalent as elsewhere.

Still, the attention now given to the problems of ageing kibbutzniks seems to be a step in the right direction.

Substitute's blues

MUM'S THE WORD / Judy Labensohn

lower case. The same girl who loved

alphas was wild about mens.

"Now tell me what you are

allowed to do on a bus."

The third of the class which was

listening shrieked in unison, "To

sit." "To talk." "To look out the

window."

Shlomit whined that she didn't

have a green crayon and didn't know

what to do. Anat had a very important

announcement to make about the

art class next Sunday.

I left my frontal position to see if

other children were writing the verbs

as instructed. Ro'i was using the red

for do's and the green for don't's.

Haya was eating her tuna fish sandwich

and Liat was fanning her friend

who had folded into a fan. Zvi was

drawing a picture of a bus with seven

windows, a driver and a suspicious

object placed on the back seat.

As a paper airplane hit me in the

knee, Avinoam explained that he

didn't feel like writing today.

I had not anticipated such insub-

ordination.

"You all have to write," I out-

shouted them, retaking my position

at the front of the class. "I don't care

if you want to or not. You are now in

first grade and it's time to learn how

to read and write and behave on a

bus. If everyone did what they

wanted to, the class would be anarchy."

As I was sorry I had used that word,

As 9 o'clock approached, I was near-

ing the decision that, should I refrain

for a second career in mid-life, it

wouldn't be in education.

"OK, OK. Now we'll have show

and tell. We'll talk about buses

another day." It was 30 against 1. I

didn't need a Ph.D. to see the odds

were clearly against me.

A profound silence fell over the

children. I thought they were dead,

but when the tune stopped they

started jiggling again. Seeing what

music did to them, I suggested sing-

ing Eensy Weensy Spider together.

About 50 per cent of the class joined

me. Another 25 per cent joined in

A RECENTLY released study has revealed that the discrimination awareness and satisfaction levels of most Israeli working women are at about the same point as those of American blacks before the rise of the civil rights movement in the early Sixties.

In other words, most Israeli working women are not complaining or even aware that they are not being treated equally to men in pay, advancement opportunities and recognition of accomplishment. And this, despite 13 years of local feminist activity. Na'amat's (albeit more recent) actions and the heavy dose of consciousness raising from women's movement abroad imported via the media, particularly TV. Apparently, the collective expectations of Israeli working women are simply not very high.

Indeed, Israeli women in general are often the first to assume "the victim is guilty" when they themselves are concerned, whether as victims of violence or as victims of discrimination. The latter, in fact, is not always recognized for what it is, but perceived as the woman's "personal" problem.

These attitudes also parallel closely the psycho-social climate that prevailed among blacks in the U.S. prior to the civil rights movement, and are, in fact, dominant characteristics of most disadvantaged groups who are at the pre-anger and pre-action stage. How can this still be the case after so many years of modern feminist activism?

Esther Eilam, one of the founding mothers of modern feminism in Israel (note the word "modern," since the belief in women's equality is not new here, but rather a basic tenet stated in our Declaration of Independence) may have come up with the answer in a recent talk she gave at the recent First Tuesday Executive Women's breakfast meeting at the Tel Aviv Sheraton.

In a very candid and in some ways saddening presentation, Eilam traced the history of the modern feminist movement in Israel, comparing it occasionally to the U.S. experience. Speaking in a near whisper that belies the strength and determination that she projects, Eilam, a sociologist, noted that 1967 to 1974 were the years of development and growth for the movement in the U.S. and 1971 to 1978 in Israel. She spoke about the roots of the struggle for women's equality in both countries, pointing out that in the U.S. it sprang from women who had been active in the protest movements of the period — civil rights, anti-Vietnam War, Students for Democratic Action, etc.

These women had done their apprenticeship in organizing for ac-

The sad facts of feminism

ABOUT WOMEN
Joanne Yaron

tion, which gave them considerable knowhow and added impetus to the emerging women's movement. In Israel the modern women's movement had no such fertile ground in which to grow, preceding, as it did, the current protest movements in our country.

From the outset, then, local Israeli feminism was at a disadvantage organizationally and ideologically. It is very difficult to get women (or men) to fight for something as intangible as their own equality when they have not been sensitized to action by a struggle that is easier to legitimize.

"In Israel," Eilam said, "people still think feminism is against men or family or children, which is not true. Feminism is against inequality as practised in our and all patriarchal societies."

The reaction of one of the women in the audience, who claimed that "we don't need feminism, we should worry about people as people and not just about advancing women," seemed to prove Eilam's point about the level of progress of Israeli women, though the retort came from another member of the audience, Prof. Alice Shalvi.

Shalvi, principal of the Pelech Religious Girls School in Jerusalem, and an outspoken proponent of female equality, answered that "Feminism is necessary for women, because any group that is systematically discriminated against in every field, must, according to the lessons of human experience, organize together to improve its own situation."

EILAM traced the various splits that have hampered the advance of the local feminist movement, describing the difficulties between straight and gay women (the latter formed a separate feminist movement for a while), and between women who were seeking solutions and those who felt the only solution was true socialism. She said that the very same problems had also faced the U.S. movement.

Particular to Israel, however, was the problem presented by women

from the anti-Zionist, extremely radical left, who had infiltrated the movement in the 70s for the express purpose of taking it over. "A great deal of energy was lost on neutralizing these women," she said.

The current major activities of the feminist movement in Israel, Eilam continued, are mainly "women-strengthening projects, such as the shelters for battered women and the rape crisis centres." There is also a Hebrew language feminist quarterly, *Negu*, now in its fourth year, a feminist publishing house, "The Second Sex," and a recently-opened feminist centre in Tel Aviv.

"The present type of activity is typical of feminist movements all over the western world," she said, "though our lack of organized political activity, with the exception of a brief foray into party politics (the Women's Party in the 1977 election) and an occasional ad-hoc committee or letter-writing campaign on a specific issue, is particular to us."

She noted that Charlotte Bunch, a leading American feminist philosopher and author, said at the workshop on feminist perspectives at the Interdisciplinary Congress on Women's Studies held in Holland last April that, "women are going to take the leadership of the world." Will Israeli women be among them? Eilam thinks that "it is in our own hands, in the level of sisterhood and mutual support that we as women develop among ourselves and in the strengthening of ties with women's groups abroad. It is important that we believe in our own ability to restructure society for the benefit of all humankind."

Israeli feminism is essentially middle of the road with just a touch of radicalism, she said. "We were never as radical as the 'Redstockings' in the U.S. (a group that proposed total separation from men) and were not as establishment as NOW (the National Organization of Women, a roof association of most feminist groups in the U.S.). We are somewhere in the middle."

Over the years the feminist movement in Israel has dealt with such issues as the woman's right to choose in abortion matters, violence against women, discrimination against women in the rabbinical courts and in the labour market (wages, advancement, etc.) women bus drivers (the movement was the first to raise the issue during the Yom Kippur War).

She announced that an English language consciousness-raising group will begin on December 17 at 8 p.m. at the feminist centre in Tel Aviv. A Hebrew-speaking group will be announced in the near future. For information, call mornings, Sun.-Thurs. 03-234314.

"THE TEACHER'S sick today. Can you fill in?" the voice on the telephone asked at 7.30 a.m.

"Sure," I said, unable to think of a legitimate excuse fast enough. "But only for an hour. Till you find someone more qualified."

At the first parents' meeting I had put my name down as a volunteer to substitute for Yael's first grade teacher. She then looked young, robust and healthy, so I assumed I'd never be needed.

The morning before my first experience playing substitute, I had accompanied the first graders on an outing to see how eucalyptus grow. The children behaved miserably on the bus. Now I thought I would put my strong reactions to some positive use in the classroom. In my one hour at school, I would teach them the do's and don'ts of riding on a bus.

Naturally, I met with some resistance from the six-year-olds who started jumping off the tables as soon as they heard their robust teacher was sick and they would have to suffer my funny accent for the next hour. Yael immediately appointed herself my assistant and did a breakdance routine at my feet, to the delight of her classmates.

This was an excellent example of forbidden behaviour, so I wrote *assur* on the blackboard.

"Now with a red crayon, write

assur on your computer print-out

paper," I instructed.

"Oh, I just love to make *alephs*,"

the dark-haired girl at the first table

shouted. I should have known then

that we were on different wave

lengths, but I was driven to inculcate

the 10 commandments of bus travel.

"What is forbidden to do on a

bus?" I asked.

"To put your head out the win-

dow," shouted Eli.

"To throw things out the win-

dow," cried Dafna.

It was curious that they knew

these behaviours, which they had all

practised only 24 hours earlier, were

strictly forbidden.

"To stand," yelled Uri.

"No, No. It's OK to stand," re-

buked a boy in the back of the room

climbing onto his table. A fierce

argument ensued between the sup-

porters of standing and those of

sitting. With the authority of a

Sanhedrin judge, I declared categor-

ically, "If there is enough room for

everyone to sit, it is absolutely ver-

boten for six year olds to stand on a

moving bus. Now write 'to stand' in

red.

My decree was barely audible over

the din of Ron's paper shofar and

Dani's guttural jet plane.

Thinking positively would be more

palatable. I switched to green chalk

and wrote *mutar* in capitals and

lower case. The same girl who loved

alphas was wild about mens.

"Now tell me what you are

allowed to do on a bus."

The third of the class which was

listening shrieked in unison, "To

sit." "To talk." "To look out the

window."

Shlomit whined that she didn't

have a green crayon and didn't know

what to do. Anat had a very important

announcement to make about the

art class next Sunday.

I left my frontal position to see if

other children were writing the verbs

as instructed. Ro'i was using the red

for do's and the green for don't's.

Haya was eating her tuna fish sandwich

and Liat was fanning her friend

who had folded into a fan. Zvi was

drawing a picture of a bus with seven

windows, a driver and a suspicious

object placed on the back seat.

As a paper airplane hit me in the

knee, Avinoam explained that he

didn't feel like writing today.

I had not anticipated such insub-

ordination.

"You all have to write," I out-

shouted them, retaking my position

at the front of the class. "I don't care

if you want to or not. You are now in

first grade and it's time to learn how

to read and write and behave on a

bus. If everyone did what they

wanted to, the class would be anarchy."

As I was sorry I had used that word,

As 9 o'clock approached, I was near-

ing the decision that, should I refrain

for a second career in mid-life, it

wouldn't be in education.

"OK, OK. Now we'll have show

and tell. We'll talk about buses

another day." It was 30 against 1. I

didn't need a Ph.D. to see the odds

were clearly against me.

A profound silence fell over the

children. I thought they were dead,

but when the tune stopped they

started jiggling again. Seeing what

music did to them, I suggested sing-

ing Eensy Weensy Spider together.

About 50 per cent of the class joined

me. Another 25 per cent joined in

when I suggested we do the hand motions. I almost felt on top of the situation until I realized there was no encore.

"OK, OK. Now let's all be spiders." I burst out enthusiastically, remembering I had once believed in creative expression. The room exploded into a web of bodies crawling all over the place — on the chairs, the tables, the walls.

I would have given anything to leave right then and there, but I still had seven minutes to kill. It dawned on me that I believed in creative expression only when I was not in the room. I simply could not stand the chaos of 30 rambunctious spiders, each doing his own wild thing, prompted by his own neurotic anxiety. I made a silent vow to take my name off the list of volunteer parents. I would support any demands for salary increments Israeli teachers made during the year.

At 9, I sneaked out, having been relieved by the principal, a knut fellow who commented that I looked tired.

In the serene quiet of my living room, I devoured a book about how children fail. It all seemed so convincing and simple. Just love the kids. Build their self-confidence with lots of positive reinforcement and they'll do the rest. Deep down inside, where Anne Frank thought all

people are really good, all children really want to learn.

Apparently, the morning's anarchy was my problem, not theirs. I was party to a struggle between the little six-year-old submerged inside, who grew up in the land of Red light, Green light, apple pie and orderly fire drills, and the newly-acquired, Israeli, adult side of me, who saw everything in orange hues. Most of the children shared with me the uncertainties of orange and laughed at the pristine world view I had diagrammed on the blackboard. These are the lively, imaginative Israeli children who listen to the news and boisterously squirm close to the windows of buses, which, they know, are periodically blown up.

Women's Status Month

"BE A MAN, give her a hand" is the slogan with which Na'amat is kicking off its "Women's Status Month," announced Masha Lubelsky, secretary of the organization, last week

Saving jobs is easier than creating new ones

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — During an economic crisis it is usually better policy to prevent the loss of several existing jobs than to try to create one new job. This is stated by Dr. Manfred Gerstenfeld, partner in the Euroteam financial consulting firm, who has surveyed the experience of several major European corporations in trying to create new jobs.

Gerstenfeld says that the European experience has a direct relevance to the situation in such Israeli companies as Ata, Modul Beton and Maor, all of which are in severe financial difficulties.

"If we only take Ata and its affiliates, for example, it can be shown that closing down this textile complex will throw perhaps 3,000 persons out of work. To create work for these 3,000 persons will cost at least \$60 million, or about \$20,000 a person."

However, Gerstenfeld does not advise keeping all 3,000 on the job. He wants to strip away all the deadwood in labour until Ata again becomes a concern which can pay its own way, even if it doesn't make any profit.

Gerstenfeld thinks that continuing rising unemployment may soon become a pressing problem here, due to high inflation, the package deal, and the uncertainty in which the economy finds itself. True, at present (according to figures recently published by the Histadrut), there are only 42,000 "active job seekers."

The number would be considerably higher if the government had not increased its civil servants by 30,000 between 1979 and 1983. That is to say, of the approximately 100,000 who joined the work force during these years, some 30,000 went into



Men with worried faces scanning the ads at a labour exchange. (Rubinger)

the civil service. In a normally functioning society, job creation is a process which goes its own way. In good economic times, entrepreneurs expand existing businesses or have new ideas on which they are willing to risk money. And the government can stimulate certain types of desirable investments through preferred loans, grants and other subsidized services, he points out.

In the past, the government has done so, with particular emphasis on export industries and tourist facilities.

"One of the smartest ideas the previous government had was the law which enabled taxpayers to deduct their R & D investment up to a certain percentage. This law, however, imperfect as it was, became the basis for a number of new research-oriented companies. Although some of these companies will fail, others will flourish in the rapidly expanding export sectors — and provide jobs," he notes.

But the economy is now moving into a different situation, "into stagnation," and job creation becomes very difficult.

He recalls that in Western Europe, where the problem of unemployment has been a major one since the 1973 oil crisis, major corporations have had political difficulties in dismissing employees unless they had, at the same time, made an effort to find alternative employment for them.

His personal study showed that these corporations ran into huge difficulties when it came to job creation. Major companies in England, France and Holland, which he interviewed or studied, indicated that if they could assist in promoting one single new job for every ten persons they fired — they were doing an excellent job. Thus, the ratio was one new job for ten people laid off.

All sorts of schemes were tried by these corporations, and one of the conclusions reached was that "extreme flexibility" was desirable, that every avenue should be pursued if it showed any sort of promise. This included assisting in paying for feasibility studies, subsidizing leasing of equipment, subsidizing loans, sale of premises to former workers at a discount, partial coverage of training expenses, and even assistance in getting subsidies from government

agencies. All this, however, was not too successful.

"The frightening thing is that everything the Europeans tried has already been tried or exists here today. Thus, we have nothing to learn from Europe in creating jobs, for Israel employed all these methods in trying to attract foreign investors."

Nevertheless, there is one thing which Israel could learn from the European corporations, and that is to assist the small individual entrepreneur. Many major industrial companies in Europe which closed down and laid off workers, converted part of their vacated premises into workshops and flexible premises. They then offered to let them to their former workers as an incentive to try their hand at something else. So far, this has not been done in Israel.

And just as frightening, Gerstenfeld says, is the fact that even when all relevant factors work together, job creation takes a long time, usually about eighteen months. "It is surprising that one sees so little effort at present in Israel in planning actual job creation," he notes.

He concludes: "In a recent television interview the British finance minister (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Nigel Lawson, said he had come to the conclusion that there was very little that governments can do to reduce unemployment. This comment from a minister in the Thatcher government, which for years has been relatively unconcerned about the loss of existing jobs, should serve as a warning to the government here: the message is clear and worth repeating: it is cheaper and easier to preserve one existing job than to create one new job."



Ya'acov Even Ezra, 53, has been chosen as the new chairman of the Export Institute. He succeeds Elisha Shahmoon, head of Motorola (Israel), who just wound up his two year term of office.

Even Ezra is a graduate of the Technion and studied industrial management in the U.S. At present he is joint managing director of Kobi Industries (institutional furniture and steel frames). He is also a member of the presidium of the Manufacturers Association and has studied export problems for the past two decades.

Int'l Monetary Fund tightens loan limits

WASHINGTON (AP). — Tighter limits on loans were announced last week by the International Monetary Fund.

The loans in recent years have gone to poor countries in financial trouble, in return for austerity programmes designed to put them in better shape to repay their debts. But wealthier countries also are eligible.

The limits are defined in terms of the quotas or contributions that each of the 148 member countries has made to the fund.

Until the end of 1985, a country will be permitted to borrow 95 to 115 per cent of its quota, down from 102 to 125 per cent. Over three years it can get 280 to 345 per cent, down from 306 to 375 per cent.

A country's total debt to the fund should remain between 408 and 450 per cent of its quota, instead of the previous high of 500 per cent.

The U.S. has the biggest quota — \$17.9 billion, the Seychelles, an island republic in the Indian Ocean, has a quota of \$3 million. Larger sums can be loaned "in exceptional circumstances."

Saudi imports fall

RIYADH (Reuters). — Saudi Arabia's imports dropped by 2.8 per cent to 135.4 billion Saudi riyals (\$38b.) in 1983, according to the latest official figures.

The figures, issued by the Central Department of Statistics, showed the U.S. as the country's largest supplier — providing 19.7 per cent of its imports. Japan was the next most important, with 19.5 per cent of Saudi imports. West Germany followed with 9.9 per cent, Italy with 7.6 per cent, Britain with 6.2 per cent and France with 5.3 per cent.

Imports from Western Europe as a whole fell by 700m. riyals (\$196.6m.) from 1982, to 56.2b. riyals (\$15.8m.).

Seminar on business administration Teaching good management to successful entrepreneurs

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — An entrepreneur — the man who has the idea, the initiative, the drive, and sometimes even the money to found a company — is often one of the worst managers of his own brainchild.

This view was expressed Thursday by Uzi Galil, president of Elron Electronics, Moshe Paran, deputy managing director of Tadiran, and Omri Talmon, president of Atidan-Leumi-Danot Advanced Technologies.

They were speaking at an International Seminar sponsored by the Israeli Alumni of Insead, the European Institute of Business Administration, at Fontainebleau, France. The school differs radically from others in that it is aimed at providing successful managers with the theoretical background they need as they develop further. Some 40 Europeans have joined their 90 Israeli colleagues (also graduates) for the seminar which was arranged by Prof. Theodore ("Teddy") Weinshall, of Tel Aviv University.

Galil said that "a true entrepreneur can't thrive in the institutionalized atmosphere of a large company; four left us, they just didn't fit in. But they went out to found four separate companies, where they did fit in, at least so far."

Faran noted that it was difficult for a "true entrepreneur" to show his initiative within a large company. He was simply smothered by the atmosphere of routine. Faran's solution was to pull the entrepreneur out of the company and help him start out in an affiliate. "But then this initiates a chain reaction among other executives, who think they are entrepreneurs and aren't."

Talmon, to the huge enjoyment of the graduates of Insead, went on to criticize the American system of business education, as practised by such famous universities as Harvard. "They take a young man, educate him, and he becomes a Master of Business Administration. In my experience, this person, who is not yet

dry behind the ears, has never mastered anything, has never been in a real business, and knows very little about administration. But they all appear at established and successful plants and try to tell others how to run these plants. The American system puts too much emphasis on theory: not enough on practical work."

Faran also noted that it is pretty difficult getting along with venture capitalists. They are prima donnas. They have the highest opinion of their own value. It takes a lot of finesse to work with them."

On other aspects of practical management, he described Tadiran's policy of acquisitions "of only 50 per cent of the equity" if this was possible.

"It's good to have two partners, of different backgrounds, who try to thrash out a common problem. It is invigorating and stimulating."

But he felt that more than two partners led to reaching watered-down compromises, which were bad for all sides. As for selecting board members, he preferred to select technologists, and not financiers or lawyers. He did not elaborate.

Talmon in his criticism of placing theory before practice, quoted the Beduin saying that "when a young donkey goes to Paris, he comes back an adult ass."

David Meridor, of Laser Industries, talked of the problems of having a "unique product, like the surgical laser, but no market."

The surgical laser in many aspects is better than the scalpel, but surgeons are generally very conservative in adopting new methods. It took years of promoting the surgical laser until it became accepted by some doctors. The struggle was going on. Laser Industries conducted 140 workshops a year for doctors in the U.S., and 35 per cent of its income went for promotion. However, he expected that the long-range gamble (the company was founded in 1972) would pay off, and that present sales would double to \$50 million within two or three years.

Soviet use of financial markets

ZURICH (Reuters). — The dismissal of a senior official at the Soviet gold trading house in Zurich after a sharp decline in its results is evidence of Moscow's willingness to employ western trading markets to try to boost its foreign earnings, dealers here say.

Werner Peterhans, head of foreign exchange and bullion at Bank Wozchod-Handelsbank, is alleged to have overstepped his trading limits — the restrictions imposed on his buying or selling by the bank. The bank said it took 29.5 million Swiss francs (\$12m.) from reserves to cover losses on gold trading in 1983.

A spokesman for Wozchod said the bank's action against Peterhans concerned his day-to-day gold trading and had nothing to do with his other role — that of being one of Moscow's main outlets for supplying its physical gold produce to the West.

The Soviet Union is the world's second biggest producer after South Africa, and has traditionally used its bullion sales to raise cash in the West to pay for grain and other purchases.

Swiss dealers say that Wozchod has always been allowed to buy and sell gold as it sees fit, but this role as trader is becoming more important, as the Soviet Union diversifies the distribution of its gold supplies to the West, no longer relying so heavily on the Zurich market.

Wozchod's role as a commercial bank trading in foreign exchange as well as precious metals is in line with other signs in recent months that the Soviet Union is increasingly operating on the world's financial markets, and sometimes speculating.

The "Red Man," as the Soviet foreign trade bank in Moscow is known to currency dealers, has become a familiar factor on world exchange markets, selling some times \$100m. a day.

GROWING TRADE. — The vice-president of the Swiss Confederation, Kurt Furgler, will co-chair the fifth session of the Saudi Arabian-Swiss Joint Economic Commission to oversee means of expanding cooperation, diplomatic sources said in Jeddah.

FARE DODGERS. — Indian Railways caught 105,927 travellers riding trains without valid tickets and 4,449 of them were jailed in a two-week drive against fare dodgers last month, the Indian government announced yesterday in New Delhi.

New types of bonds coming

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Treasury intends to issue new types of government bonds: it will shortly request the Knesset finance committee to approve a number of proposals concerning government bonds issued to the general public.

The main proposal is that two new types of 5-year bonds be issued, the first an index-linked bond paying 4.25 per cent interest annually, and the second a dollar-linked bond paying interest twice-yearly, with the rate fixed periodically in line with changing dollar interest rates in the international markets.

A second proposal is more far-reaching. This would change the basis of calculation of interest and

capital payments on existing and future index-linked bonds to the index of the month in which the payment is due, rather than the index most recently published before the date of payment. In other words, bond-holders will no longer lose between one and two indexes, as is currently the case, and they will be saved from a significant erosion in the value of the bond. However, compensation will not be total, as five per cent of the last month's index differential will be knocked off.

Thus, as in savings schemes and provident funds, bond-holders will receive the bulk of the redemption money on the redemption date of the bond, and the remainder, less the 5 per cent deduction, in the following month.

UK banks cut base rate to 9½ per cent

LONDON (Reuters). — The cost of borrowing came down in Britain last week as three major banks reduced their base lending rate to 9½ per cent from 10 per cent.

The timing of the cut, after a similar half-point reduction two weeks ago and falls in American rates, caused some surprise because of sterling's recent vulnerability to weak oil prices.

National Westminster led the way to 9½ per cent on the rate charged to key corporate borrowers, leapfrogging a cut to 9¼ per cent two days earlier by Barclays.

The National Westminster decision was soon followed by Midland and Lloyds banks, and was later endorsed by the Bank of England, which lowered its money-market dealing rates.

Meanwhile in the U.S. the Federal Reserve Board cut its discount rate last week, a clear signal that it is adopting an easier money policy to revive the sluggish U.S. economy.

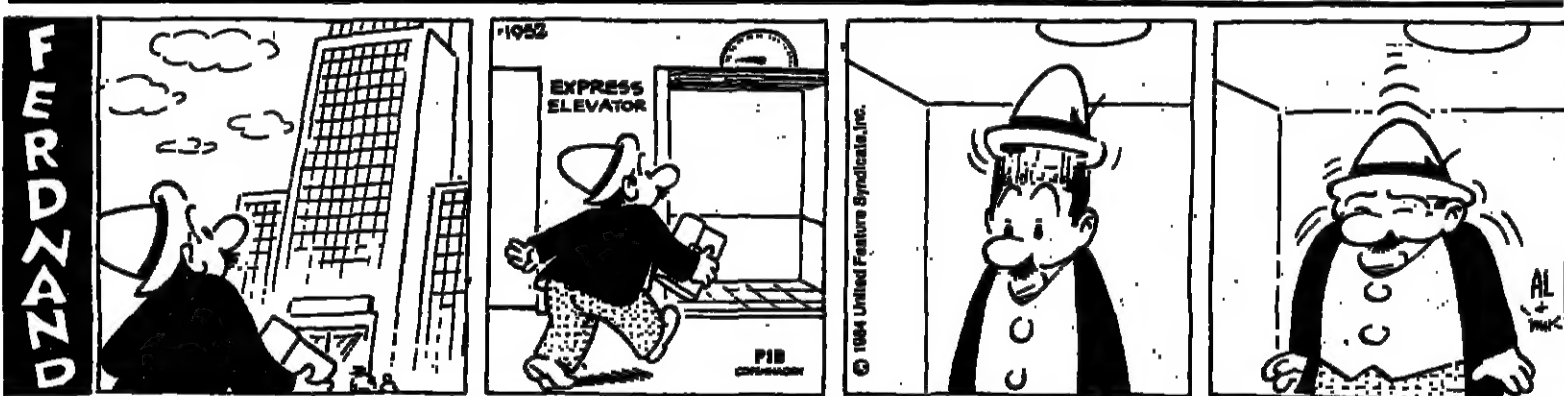
The new rate that the board charges to commercial banks for overnight loans is 8.5 per cent, down half a percentage point.

In a brief statement, the Fed made plain it was concerned that recent slow growth in the basic money supply and the strength of the U.S. dollar was cimping the economy.

LONDON BANK RATES

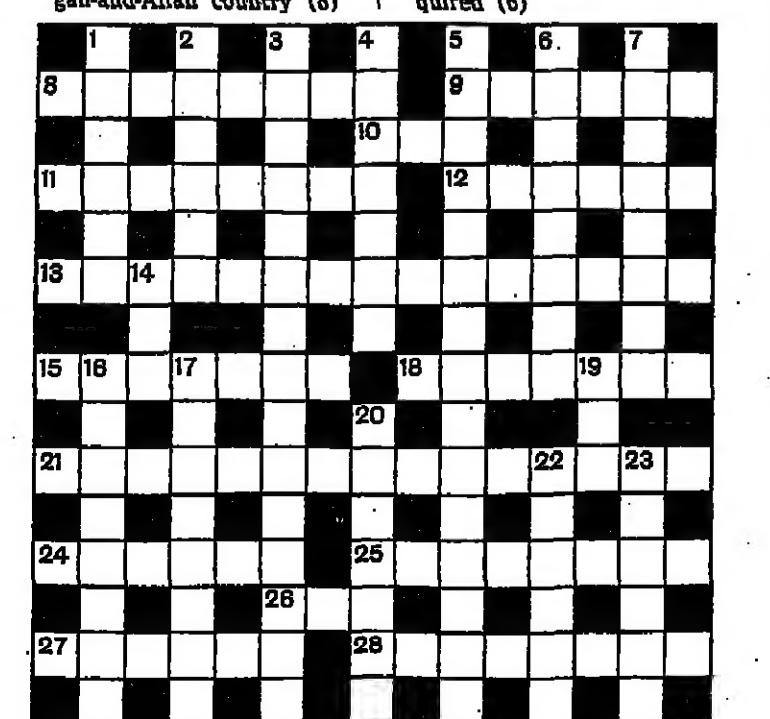
November 23, 1984	prev.	close
Bank base rate	10	10
Call money	10¼	10¼
91 day treasury	9¼	9¼
3-months interbank	9¼	9¼

Lloyds Bank International



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 8 A uniformly rousing call (8)
 - 9 Radically fixed (6)
 - 10 A party commotion (3)
 - 11 High tide in the dock that would have suited Oliver better (8)
 - 12 Sharp struggle lets us break out (6)
 - 13 A new world people is absorbed in total integration (15)
 - 15 Very thin yarns spun by Fields (7)
 - 18 Carriers of 24 long since dead (7)
 - 21 Dark photographs illustrate a case of excessive building (15)
 - 24 Usually old girlfriends one warms to (6)
 - 25 Cards spotted at the masked ball (8)
 - 26 Cheeky little creature putting on one red cap (3)
 - 27 Depended for support on nothing but extra outside cover (4-2)
 - 28 Records of quartet in Flanagan-and-Allen country (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Keep your head and take the wind out of his sails! (6)
 - 2 First-class scholars look up to new one, Sir! (6)
 - 3 Attic dwellers with expansive development suddenly see the light (1, 4, 10)
 - 4 Giving others a hand in business? (7)
 - 5 What the lady does, me thinks, to the avuncular shopkeeper (8, 3, 4)
 - 6 A roof given to domestic spinner (8)
 - 7 Collapsed badly like these chess! (4, 4)
 - 14 A sound receiver brought in unearthy music (3)
 - 16 An escort the lady may depend on to be free-and-easy (8)
 - 17 Agitated mayor, swallowing gin cocktail, growing wild and yellow (8)
 - 19 Goddess of mischief has a note... (3)
 - 20... passed on to Arcadian god, but her face doesn't betray it (4-5)
 - 22 A Bremen hireling concealing an old monumental stone (8)
 - 23 Soundly worked with dough? On the contrary, it was required (6)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

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Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272313. Sha'arot, Shu'at Road, 810108. Dar Alawa, Herod's Gate, 282098.
Tel Aviv: Bevil, Shikun Bevil, 440552. Kupat Holim Chai, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Netanya: Trufin, 2 Herod, 285656.
Haifa: Yavna, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

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BeerSheva 78333 Nahariya 923333
Carmel 988555 Netanya 23333
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Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 512233 Safed 30333
Holon 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 80333 Tibetia 90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 810110, and Haifa 80791.
"Green" - Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 60911, Tel Aviv 3611112, Haifa 67222 BeerSheva 418111, Netanya 35316.
For information on Bettered Women Shelter call Family Violence Service - 03-231675/235922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Emergency lines.
Jerusalem Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention, Tel. 663828, 663902.
14 Bethlehem Rd.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah E.K. (pediatrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T., orthopedics, surgery), Shalom Zedek (internal, gynecology), Tel Aviv: Roshit (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

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QUICK CROSSWORD

1 English county
5 Boatrace crew
8 Chief citizen
9 Clump of grass
10 Go along with

Friday's Solutions

ACROSS: 1. Deposits; 5. Gashed; 8. Triangle; 9. Outrages; 11. Endless; 12. Deposit; 15. Amami; 16. Coward; 17. Behold; 20. Furring; 22. Accolade; 23. Immature; 24. Sudden; 25. Spirited.
DOWN: 1. Decode; 2. Put to death; 3. Square meal; 4. Gout; 5. Gilded; 6. Senses; 7. Dreamer; 10. Zebra; 13. Edward Lear; 14. Poet; 16. Caper; 17. Shakes; 18. Oatmeal; 19. Damson; 20. Gotted; 22. Asps.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

November 23, 1984	IS	Canadian dollar	430.54
U.S. dollar	567.30	Australian dollar	486.63
British sterling	693.89	South African rand	315.90
German mark	188.37	Belgian franc (10)	93.460
French franc	61.419	Austrian schilling (10)	268.04
Dutch guilder	167.02	Italian lire (1000)	303.35
Swiss franc	227.53	Japanese yen (100)	—
Swedish krona	65.709	Irish pound	585.60
Norwegian krona	64.694	Spanish peseta (100)	335.21
Danish krone	52.190	Jordanian dinar	1406.9
Finnish mark	90.012	Lebanese lira	73.680
		Egyptian pound	436.82

CURRENCY BASKET PURCHASE SALE			
DOLLAR PAZ, 1 UNIT		1688.6734	1799.7440
TUNO PAZ, 1 UNIT		1852.7400	1875.8877
S.D.R.		563.1428	578.1694

COUNTRY CURRENCY			
PURCHASE SALE		PURCHASE SALE	
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	563.7827 570.8173
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	688.6277 697.4246
GERMANY	MARK	1	187.0360 189.3698
FRANCE	FRANC	1	61.0552 61.7908
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	165.8184 167.8874
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	226.0556 228.8762
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	65.2979 66.1127
NORWAY	KRONA	1	64.1975 64.9986
DENMARK	KRONE	1	51.8659 52.5131
FINLAND	KRONE	1	89.4751 90.5915
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	427.4319 432.7652
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	494.9804 501.1565
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	314.0325 317.9509
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	92.8801 94.0391
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING 10		266.1863 269.5077
ITALY	LIRE 1000		301.8108 305.5767
JAPAN	YEN 100		231.1532 234.0374

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Sports

Perkis loses

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Shahar Perkis of Israel was beaten 7-6, 6-1 in the second round of the \$300,000 South African Open here by Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina. Clerc was subsequently trounced 6-0, 6-2 by Eliot Teltscher, who then won his semi-final match against Brad Gilbert 6-2, 6-3.

In Canberra, Mats Wilander, the present Australian champion, beat Ivan Lendl yesterday in an International Challenge Tournament. "I am playing well at the moment and this tournament was great practice for the Australian Open in Melbourne," said Wilander. John McEnroe has withdrawn from the Open because of a wrist injury.

Unknown Am Henriksson (U.S.) beat Wendy Turnbull 1-6, 7-5, 6-3 in the semi-final of the \$150,000 New South Wales Open in Sydney, and will meet Martin Navratilova in the final.

Sweden's Edberg meets Scott Davis (U.S.) in the final of the West Australian Open. Israel's junior champion Gila Bloom over the weekend distinguished himself by reaching the doubles final and was a singles semi-finalist on the \$25,000 ATP satellite circuit in the Madrid area. Bloom edged Spain's Antonio Rodriguez 5-7, 6-4, 6-4 in the quarters, an outstanding success considering that the home player is 270th on the ATP computer, while the Israeli is 500th in the world rankings. In doubles, Bloom is partnered by Roger Lofquist, of Sweden.

Cowboys enjoy Thanksgiving

NEW YORK (AP). — The Dallas Cowboys did their part. Now it's up to the New York Giants and Washington Redskins to keep pace.

The cowboys marched 55 yards in 10 plays to a 23-yard field goal by Rafael Septien with four seconds left to edge New England 20-17 on Thanksgiving Day. They also registered 10 sacks against Patriots' quarterback Tony Eason to improve their National Football League record to 8-5. Dallas lead the NFC East by a half-game over the Giants and Redskins.

To recapture a portion of the Division lead, the Redskins must win at home today against Buffalo and the Giants have to beat visiting Kansas City.

At Pontiac, Michigan, the Detroit Lions rolled for a 31-28 triumph over Green Bay, snapping the Packers' four-game winning streak. Gary Danielson hit on 24 of 33 passes for 305 yards and three TDs for the Lions.

Wallabies wallop Welsh

CARDIFF (Reuters). — Australia thrashed Wales 28-9 in the Rugby Union international here yesterday with an exhilarating display of running rugby which put them firmly on the path to a unique grand slam.

It was Australia's biggest win over Wales, eclipsing their 18-8 victory in Brisbane six years ago, and only their second over the Welsh at Cardiff Arms park.

Now only Scotland stand between the Wallabies and their dream of a first-ever grand slam over the four home nations.

A magnificent display of scrumming and lineout jumping provided the basis of the Australian victory.

The tourists scored four tries to Wales' one, with full-back Roger Gould converting three of them and kicking two conversions.

The tourists scored four tries to Wales' one, with full-back Roger Gould converting three of them and kicking two conversions.

BRISBANE (Reuters). — Centuries by Richie Richardson (138) and Clive Lloyd (109) not out put the West Indies into a commanding position in the second cricket Test against Australia yesterday.

By the close of the second day, the touring team, chasing their 10th successive test victory, had taken their first innings score to 396 for six — a lead of 221 over Australia, who had been dismissed for 175 on Friday.

Set in to bat by Clive Lloyd, after he won the toss, the Australians offered little resistance to the West Indian fast bowlers, only wicketkeeper Wayne Phillips (44) and Kim Hughes (34) looking like batsmen. Joel Garner took four for 67 and Courtney Walsh three for 55.

In Rajkot, the four-day cricket match between England and India West Zone teams ended in a tense draw yesterday with England 138 for loss of seven wickets at the draw of stumps on the final day, after Pakistan declared at 393 for seven wickets, with a dazzling unbeaten double century knock by skipper Dilip Vengsarkar. England made 458 for 3 in their first innings.

In Faisalabad, Pakistan won the second one day limited over international match here, defeating the visiting New Zealand cricket team by five runs here on Friday.

Scores: Pakistan 157 for 5 New Zealand 152 for 7.

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Hapoel Lod 1, Maccabi Haifa 0 Leaders shocked but remain on top

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hapoel Lod, last season's cup-holders, scored their first league win of the season yesterday by claiming no less a scalp than that of the league leaders Maccabi Haifa, whom they defeated 1-0 before 10,000 spectators at the Bloomfield Stadium. But Betar Jerusalem failed to take advantage of Hapoel's lapse, only drawing 2-2 with Maccabi Yavne.

Thus, with a third of the new season gone, Maccabi Haifa retain top place in the National League by a two points margin over Betar Jerusalem. These two clubs finished first and second at the end of last season. Maccabi Tel Aviv are a further point behind Betar.

The newly promoted teams, Hapoel Haifa and Hapoel Petah Tikva, are in fourth and fifth positions. To the surprise of the Haifa fans who made the journey down to Jaffa, it was the little team from Lod in 15th place in the league, who set the tone on the pitch.

Yuval Berdugo stuck to Baruch Maman, Haifa's schemer-in-chief, and Lod also blotted out the strikers Zahi Armeli and Moshe Selektor. The reward for their ambitious game came in the 51st minute, when signing from Betar Tel Aviv, Yaacov "Choco" Numdar, shot Lod into the lead. Lod nearly extended the lead when Uri Peled headed on to the post in the 60th minute. Avraham Lev, the 36-year-old stopper in the Lod defence, was rarely troubled by the highly touted Haifa attack. For Maccabi Haifa the result marked their third loss in away games this season.

Betar Jerusalem twice led in Yavne and looked likely to close the points gap at the top of the table, until a final flourish by Maccabi Yavne nearly won them all three points. The sides parted 2-2. In the 6th minute Sami Malka shot Betar into the lead from an Avi Golder pass. In the 38th minute, David Vaknin levelled for the home team on an Eli Dricks pass. Golder headed Betar ahead in the 52nd minute, with Dricks equalising with a header ten minutes later.

Mordechai Spiegler's luck did not change yesterday, his first game in charge of Maccabi Jaffa. Four thousand in Kiryat Haim saw Hapoel dominate the game. Eli Maly who came north from Betar Jerusalem, scored his first goal for Hapoel Haifa with a shot from 16m, beating 17-year-old Lariv Kuzitsky in the Jaffa goal, in the 28th minute. Six minutes later, David Hailan, who came to Haifa from Hapoel Acre of the third division, put the result beyond doubt with a header.

David Amiga pulled a goal back for the visitors in the 55th minute.

Yaniv Shalom, who transferred from Hapoel Dismon to Tel Aviv Shimshon, gave his team the lead already in the third minute at the "Caon Stadium" in Jaffa, heading past Ben-Zion.



GOAL GETTER. Sami Malka scored yesterday for Betar Jerusalem. (Guthmann)

Gilberg, in the Maccabi Tel Aviv goal. In an evenly fought game, just as it was done when Maccabi Tel Aviv equalised in the 40th minute with a close range shot.

Hapoel Tel Aviv and Maccabi Netanya drew 0-0 in the main game at the Bloomfield Stadium. Although failing to score the Tel Avivians played one of their better games, and only splendid goalkeeping by Netanya's Yaacov Berdugo, who captained Israel's international youth team, kept Eli Yavni, Moshe Stal and Shabbay Levy from scoring.

Betar Tel Aviv missed snatching a point in Beersheva when Ben Zion Pines failed to find a late penalty spot kick when his team trailed 2-1. Shalom Avitan and Dov Remler gave Hapoel

Beersheva a 2-0 lead with two quick goals in the second half. Israel Ben Nathan pulled back a goal for Betar in the 74th minute, but final pressure by Betar, for whom Nisim Cohen played an outstanding game, failed to bring goals.

The two newly promoted teams to the second division, Maccabi Shaarayim and Hapoel Ramat Hasharon, are first and second. Shaarayim beat Hapoel Jerusalem at the YMCA ground with a goal by Eli Cohen in the 87th minute, after the home team did most of the attacking for the rest of the game. Ramat Hasharon also left it late to score their 1-0 away win over Betar Haifa, with a goal by Moshe Yavni.

National League										
Yavne	3	Betar Jm	3	Bnei Yehuda	3	K. Shimon	0	Yehud	0	0
Hap. TA	0	Macc. Netanya	0	Marmorek	0	Yehud	0	Yehud	0	0
Hap. Haifa	0	Macc. Jaffa	0	Betar Haifa	0	R. Hasharon	0	Hap. RG	0	0
Hap. Haifa	0	Hap. PT	0	Therna	0	Hap. RG	0	Betar Ramat	0	0
Macc. PT	0	Kfar Sava	0	Hap. Jm	0	Shaarayim	0	Shaarayim	0	0
Betar TA	0	Betar TA	0	Hap. Jm	0	Betar Ramat	0	Betar Ramat	0	0
Macc. Haifa	0	Macc. Haifa	0	Hap. Jm	0	Shaarayim	0	Shaarayim	0	0
Macc. TA	0	Macc. TA	0	Hap. Jm	0	Shaarayim	0	Shaarayim	0	0
Shimon	0	Shimon	0	Hap. Jm	0	Shaarayim	0	Shaarayim	0	0

Second Division					
Bnei Yehuda	3	K. Shmona		0	
Marmorek	2	Yehad			
Betar HaEm	0	R. Hasharon			
Holon	0	Hapoel RG			
R. Amudim	0	Betar Ramle			
Hapoel Tm	0	Sharayim			
Hodot	0	Hapoel Hshon			
Ashtekol	1	Hapoel Noid			
	W	D	L	G	Pts
1 Sharayim	8	1	1	21	25
2 R. Hasharon	7	2	1	17.5	23
3 Bnei Yehuda	4	3	2	17.9	18
4 Hapoel RG	3	3	3	17.5	9
5 Haderon	5	1	4	16.1	16
6 Ashtekol	4	3	5	13.1	11
7 Betar Ramle	4	3	3	12.0	14
8 Hapoel Hshon	3	3	4	14.2	14
9 Tibertus	4	2	4	14.6	14
10 Hapoel TG	4	2	4	14.4	11
11 Hapoel Tm	3	3	4	11.2	6
12 R. Amudim	1	6	3	7.0	9
13 Marmorek	1	5	4	12.9	9
14 Yehad	1	5	4	8.1	5
15 Betar HaEm	1	6	3	5.17	5
16 K. Shmona	1	2	7	6.21	5

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Silly season

KING HUSSEIN'S proposal at the current session of the Palestine National Council in Amman for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative based on UN Security Council 242 and the principle of "territories for peace" has sparked off political debate in Israel.

Predictably, politicians advocating territorial compromise have welcomed the king's proposal. And those to whom the notion is anathema have dismissed it as no more than a tactical ploy designed to achieve Israel's destruction by stages.

But both sides in this periodically rekindled debate would appear to be missing the point. For the PNC session now taking place in Amman, correctly billed as one of the most significant in its 20-year existence, is plainly not the forum at which any far-reaching peace initiative will be launched.

It was called by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat with a single objective: to settle, once and for all, the question of just who controls the Palestinian nationalist movement - he and the Palestinians, or Syrian President Hafez Assad.

By managing to bring together a two-thirds quorum in Amman despite all Syria's efforts to prevent this, Arafat has settled the question decisively in his favour.

His priority now is to make certain that Syria fails in any counter-offensive it may choose to launch by calling an alternative PNC session in Damascus and grouping all of Arafat's rivals in a body that would have some credibility to its claim to represent the "legitimate" PLO.

Accordingly, Arafat has held out an olive branch to the leaders of the two other main PLO factions outside his own mainstream Fatah - George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. These are the two men whose cooperation Syria desperately requires if it is to have any hope at all of challenging Arafat's legitimacy.

In his opening address on Thursday night, Arafat was thus careful to say nothing that might alienate Habash and Hawatmeh. And he is highly unlikely to drive them into Syria's arms by responding in any positive way to Hussein's call - not, at least, for the time being.

This was driven home by the PLO's "foreign minister," Farouk Kaddumi, who told the PNC over the weekend that, while he is in favour of coordinating policy with Jordan, Hussein's proposal that this be based on 242 remains quite unacceptable to the PLO.

Thus, Hussein's reiteration of the Jordanian position at the PNC session in Amman does not by any means suggest that it is any more relevant today than it was two years ago, when Arafat's concern to preserve PLO solidarity prevented him from giving the king the mandate he sought to enter the peace process on the basis of the Reagan Plan.

And the signs are that Hussein is, for the moment at least, no closer than he was then to embarking upon the kind of serious peace initiative that appears to have aroused such great hopes, and such great fears, among Israelis over the weekend.

We remain, therefore, where we have been before, arguing amongst ourselves. Only this time, we were provoked to it by wholly irrelevant reasons.

Even politicians who shoot from the hip should know better than to look silly.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS FOR THE FIRST time in 2,300 years, the Greek Navy is placing an order for a trireme, the 50-ton oar-powered warship that made Athens a feared sea power in classical times.

A spokesman for the navy general staff said Greek shipyards will be invited to submit bids to build a 38-metre wooden trireme according to the specifications of three British experts on ancient shipbuilding.

The Greek Navy and the National Tourist Organization will provide most of the financing for the \$330,000 project launched in 1982 by a group of scholars seeking to prove their theories on the mechanics of ancient oared warships, the spokesman said.

"The tender arrangements and the plans for the project are almost as complex as if we wanted bids for a nuclear submarine," he said.

In the 5th century B.C.E. an Athenian trireme was crewed by about 170 volunteer rowers who provided their own oars and cushions.

PS A GOURMET group in the northern Greek town of Edessa has decided to form a donkey-eating club after winning a legal case against an animal protection group.

"The animal group sued us because they thought we were going to eat the donkey into extinction," Thanassis Stamatoopoulos, 35-one of the group's founders, told the press recently.

The case against Stamatoopoulos and his group came after a television documentary commented on the

donkey-eaters of Edessa, infuriating the Animal Lovers Union of Athens.

"The union argued that the donkey was a domesticated family animal and therefore not edible," Stamatoopoulos, a civil servant said. But the local court decision in Edessa has opened the way for the donkey-eaters to form a gourmet club.

"In the past our group has experimented quietly with donkey, horse and bear meat. But donkey is by far the most delicious, and now we can become an official club to promote donkey cuisine," he said.

According to Stamatoopoulos the donkey is tenderest five or six months after its birth and can be cooked in a variety of ways. He said the best methods are shish-kebab, steaks, or "slowly baked until crispy," in the oven.

A five- to six-month-old donkey can yield between 45 and 50 kilos of edible meat, Stamatoopoulos said.

Konstantine Papadopoulos, a veterinarian and donkey fancier, said donkey meat "is one of nature's delicacies that tastes much better than beef or lamb, but people are just ignorant about it."

PS CATERING exclusively for those members of San Francisco's large homosexual community who have shuffled off this mortal coil, the first funeral parlour of its kind has just been opened. Tony Simpson, the mortician who owns the business, is himself a gay. Not exactly an equal opportunities employer, he proudly claims that all his staff are themselves homosexuals. A.B.

HISTADRUT-MODAT

(Continued from Page One)

before the freeze took effect and are therefore claiming the supplement.

The teachers have announced that they will join the social workers, technicians and paramedics in tomorrow's warning strike, if Moda'i does not agree to pay the supplement. The strike would shut the country's schools and seriously affect health and municipal services for two hours.

Moda'i requested more time to consider the matter during a meeting with Kessar and Histadrut Trade Union Department chairman Haim Haberfeld on Friday. Kessar and Haberfeld agreed to his request, and the two sides agreed to meet again this afternoon.

Moda'i said after the meeting that he needed to check the "accounting aspect" of the Histadrut's demand before giving his answer. He refused to concede the principle of the demand.

In rejecting the demand last week, Moda'i maintained that the framework agreement was not binding regarding payment of the supple-

ment, which he said had to be negotiated individually between the unions concerned and the government.

Kessar said after Friday's meeting that the Histadrut would not forgo its demand for the supplement. "The framework agreement provides specifically for payment and the government must honour it. There can be no other interpretation," he said.

The decision to strike tomorrow was taken at a heated meeting of the public sector union leaders on Friday afternoon, following the failure of the Moda'i-Kessar meeting to resolve the issue.

Kessar said on Friday afternoon that the Histadrut had no intention of "escaping the reality" of the package deal. He was responding to calls from the teachers and technicians that he propose the unilateral abrogation of the package deal during today's meeting of the Histadrut central committee.

"The Histadrut is convinced that there is no conflict between the package deal and the framework agreements, as was agreed by all the sides at the time the package deal was signed," he said.

LET'S UNDERSTAND why the Nakoura talks and the American shuttleback and forth won't come to anything. The reason is that the other side doesn't need or want what we need and want and even if it did, it couldn't deliver.

The other side means Hafez Assad and his regime, not the Lebanese sects and chieftains. With them, no agreement worth anything can be struck, for poor Lebanon is not a state but a patchwork of odds with itself. It either has 10 armies or no army and either way cannot be negotiated with. Our leaders sometimes seem to have learned this. "We have abandoned all illusions in Lebanon," Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has declared in his monotonous, credible voice.

Have we really? If the men now leading us were really completely disillusioned, would they still be glooming the South Lebanese Army? Wouldn't they be acting on the realization that all of the Lebanese, looking out for their sectarian interests, have nothing to give us?

At any rate, the main actor, the one who runs a state and whose decisions signify something, is not present at the table in Nakoura. Yet everyone acknowledges his leading role. Assad is in charge. His go-ahead was needed before the Lebanese army men could even helicopter down to Nakoura. To the extent that these on-again, off-again talks at Unifil headquarters are not a charade, they are a distant and tortured way of negotiating with the Alawite ruler of Syria. Alongside the Nakoura meetings, we are also trying to parley with him through the only slightly less tortured good offices of our American friends.

We have announced in public what we want from the Lebanese at Nakoura, and what we want from Assad before we withdraw the IDF from Lebanon. From the Lebanese, we want a request to the UN to position a larger Unifil along the Awali River, in Sidon, Jezzine and the Bekaa Valley when our soldiers leave; an agreement to let our proxy, the South Lebanese Army, operate in the former Haddadland, the SLA having first been renamed the Territorial Brigade; and recognition of the IDF's right to visit in southern Lebanon and help out the SLA-Territorial Brigade even after we get out.

From Assad, we say, we want undertakings that he will not let terrorists work from behind Syrian lines in Lebanon and that he won't move his army southwards, closer to our border, when we withdraw.

In fact, we are demanding everything of Assad - both what we are demanding of him, and what we say that we are demanding of the Lebanese. We say that only if we get these promises and agreements will we leave Lebanon.

AS A RULE, opening positions in negotiations are just that. They can be expected to give way to compromise, and some may be dropped as the bargaining develops. Sometimes public demands hardly resemble, even from the very beginning, what is said in private. But in this case, our government's opening position, its public demands, are probably very close to its true, rock-bottom conditions for pulling the IDF all the way out of Lebanon.

For although this government, led by Labourites, was not responsible for us jumping with both feet into Lebanon, it knows that after all that has happened, and after all the military funerals, it cannot lightly take the chance of Karyushas falling on Galilee again. Therefore, it must demand assurances before moving the IDF out, and stick to these demands.

The question is whether the other side will accept them.

Assad is the most powerful player around the Lebanese cockpit. He is not all-powerful, however. He can prevent the Lebanese from making arrangements with us that he doesn't like, but he doesn't have perfect control over everything which happens in Lebanon, one important reason for this being that we squeezed his army out of Beirut.

Thus, even if it were in his interest, for example, to keep terrorists from operating against us from Lebanon, he couldn't make good on any private pledge to do it. For Lebanon isn't Syria - not yet. It is basically in a state of anarchy. It is chock-a-block with guns and gunmen over which no one, not even Assad, has perfect control.

This is one reason among many why comparisons between the arrangements arrived at with Assad on the Golan Heights and the

Anatomy of a non-starter

By A.E. NORDEN

arrangements we seek in Lebanon are flawed.

If we expect Assad to do us the favour of keeping our border with the non-state of Lebanon as quiet as he has kept the cease-fire line in the Golan since 1974, we must try to get him first to occupy and pacify all of Lebanon, including Beirut, and effectively annex it to Syria. Of course, he is too wise to do this, and anyway, we are trying nothing of the sort. We warn instead that, should his army move, it must be only in the direction of home. We seem to be at cross-purposes with ourselves.

ASSAD ISN'T GOING to pledge to stop terrorists and guerrillas in any part of Lebanon from operating against us. Whatever may be said against him, he doesn't make empty promises. He will not promise to do what he neither can nor has to do.

Here again, the dissimilarity with the Golan is stark. By leashing and muzzling the PLO in Syria, Assad

this is said as if to convince him or ourselves that it would be in Assad's own interest to bargain with us in good faith, allowing us to get out of Lebanon so that he could get out too. Our leaders do not mention a last consideration: if Assad could be seen to get us to leave Lebanon first, as we now proclaim our readiness to do, it would be another feather in his cap.

It is doubtful whether such statements and considerations move Assad a lot. He is, as Henry Kissinger has written, the most intelligent politician in the Middle East. As such, he knows that in politics there are no ideal situations, only ones relatively better or worse, stronger or weaker, more promising or less promising. It takes far less intelligence than Assad possesses to see that, on balance, and relative to us, he is in a good, strong, promising position in Lebanon. Unlike us, he need be in no great hurry to change things or get out.

being blatant. Assad claims a portion of the credit for this effective guerrilla war.

He aids and arms and counsels the Shi'ites, who are making our lives difficult and dangerous. This he does not for the satisfaction of teaching us a lesson, of rubbing our noses in it, of bringing the Jews down a few more notches. He does it unemotionally, because our plight in Lebanon enhances his legitimacy and by damaging our spirit sets the stage favourably for future phases of the Arab-Israeli, Moslem-Jewish struggle.

From this perspective, the Shi'ite guerrilla war is even more useful than the surprise attack by the regular armies of Syria and Egypt on Yom Kippur, 1973, for after all we did beat them.

ASSAD HAS SAID that in the long run he seeks a "strategic balance" with us. He seems to believe that when he has got it, he would have a realistic option of going to war, and

Negotiations under the wrong conditions are warfare in another form, and Assad can count on his Lebanese to wear us down more, wasting our time at the triangular table as autumn turns to winter and winter to spring.

merely preserves his monopoly on violence in his own nation-state, while prudently protecting himself from our retaliation. The same self-interested motive drives King Hussein and Hosni Mubarak, rendering our borders with the nation-states of Jordan and Egypt quiet as well.

But in Lebanon, even if he had the capability, Assad would have no positive or negative incentive to keep terrorists and guerrillas from harassing our soldiers and civilians, whether in Lebanon or Israel. If he allows or even encourages it, as he is doing today, there is little risk for him - we're not about to change the rules of the game and hit him if Lebanon-based terrorists or guerrillas hit us. And if he were to try to stop it, he would be rightly blamed by other Arabs for cooling off their last hot border with the Jews. The last thing Assad will do is open himself up to such an accusation.

Likewise, even if he wanted, Assad couldn't be sure of delivering the kind of beefed-up Unifil force which we so badly want to take over for us in Sidon and separate the Syrian tanks from ours in the Bekaa. Perhaps he could get the Lebanese to request such a bigger and better Unifil. But before it could be born, the Soviets would have to consent. What if they stipulate that their soldiers have to join the French and Fijians to keep the peace?

As for our other conditions for withdrawal - that the euphemistically-renamed SLA survive, that we have the right to cross the border - Assad has little reason to concede us these advantages. Only our rather confused demand that he not move his army south fits in with his interests. For the rest, he can afford, in spite of what we keep telling him through the media, to give nothing and wait. An assessment of his situation, position and purposes shows why.

TODAY ASSAD'S situation at home and in Lebanon, and also his position facing us, are not ideal. As if trying to persuade both him and ourselves, our leaders regularly talk in public about his problems and why it would be good for Assad to solve or mitigate them by bargaining with us.

For example, it is said that the Syrian ruler is unhappy to have us sitting on Jebel Barukh and our cannon emplaced in the Bekaa Valley. If there were war, we could shell Damascus. Also it is said that keeping so much of his army in Lebanon in confrontation with ours is costing Assad money when Syria is having economic troubles.

It is said that Assad, like us, has learned that Lebanon is a morass, and would like nothing better than to bring his troops back from there. All

True, our cannon in the Bekaa can hit Damascus. But since everyone knows that we are not of a mind to start a war, these guns are not very threatening.

True, it costs money to keep much of the Syrian army in occupation of 40 per cent of Lebanon, money which has to be diverted from other things. Some Syrian villagers and housewives may already be feeling the ill effects. But since Assad does not face elections, he doesn't have to worry too much on this score.

True, matters are never simple for anyone who sticks his fingers into Lebanon. Assad, too, has his troubles there with the various sects, which profoundly fear and respect him, yet cannot always be trusted to do his bidding. Those Shi'ites who look up to Khomeini are especially likely to turn against Assad. Nevertheless, the control he does have over the Lebanese is sufficient for his purposes so long as the Jews are in occupation of Lebanese soil and present themselves as the main enemy.

True, Assad's soldiers, like ours, are corrupted by Lebanon. Life and bashish are both much too cheap there. However, the Syrians are not being killed, they are not the nervous targets of guerrillas - they are Arabs in an Arab country, disliked, but not as much as Jews.

In other words, Assad's problems in Lebanon are on a lower order of magnitude than ours. Getting out is not such a high priority for him. He can afford to play his cards slowly, concentrating on the larger picture, and the hands and games to come.

INTELLIGENT as he is, it really isn't too hard to read Assad's mind and imagine his long-range calculations. The Syrian ruler's purpose in Lebanon is to prevent that historical province of Syria from going its own way, either as a pseudo-state for the PLO or a protectorate of the Jewish State.

And his purpose in each phase of the drawn-out struggle with Israel, in which he sees himself as the foremost Arab protagonist of this generation, is to accumulate gains against the Jews, weakening and demoralizing us and hastening the day when the Zionist entity will go the way of the Crusader kingdoms and Palestine will revert to southern Syria. A painting of the triumphant Salah-e-Din hangs hopefully and meaningfully in Assad's conference room.

The Alawite retains and increases his legitimacy as a ruler and leader, not through elections, but through coercion and achievement, especially achievement as a Moslem fighting and wearing down the foreign intruders, in this epoch the Zionists.

The killing of Bashir Jamayel: the frustration of our Big Plan for Lebanon, the scuttling of our May 17, 1983 proto-peace pact with the Lebanese - all count as accomplishments for Assad and defeats for us. Everyone who matters has taken note.

But more important for Assad's long-range purposes are the casualties we suffer almost daily in Southern Lebanon in the first successful guerrilla war ever waged against the IDF. Jewish soldiers being knocked off by a shadowy, elusive enemy, and an Israel government obviously impatient to cut such losses - these are new, and, from the other side's perspective, extremely promising phenomena.

Every news item about guerrillas killing or wounding Jewish soldiers and the IDF conducting searches in vain makes Israel something less of a success story, raising questions about its future at the same time as its economy is foundering. Without

we, knowing this, would be ready to make concessions - perhaps we would give him back the Golan Heights.

Whether this belief is correct or not, the truth is that strategic force is not just tanks and planes and armoured personnel carriers, but the spirit, the morale, of the men whom the politicians send to fight. In this respect we have lost and are losing force, for our stay in the Land of the Cedars has sapped and is sapping our morale. If we remain there, our morale will probably be sapped further.

In the absence of any credible threat or alluring incentives, it is thus in Assad's interest to delay cashing in his gains and to do nothing to help us climb out of the Lebanese mud.

Assad isn't reckless. He must be taking into account the risk he runs by drawing out the humiliation of what is still the number one military power in the Middle East. True, we are not of a mind now to start a war with Syria. But if things go on like this for many more months, if there are more and more funerals of soldiers picked off by guerrillas, might not the Jews, in frustration and anger, lash out? Might we not find cause to start hitting the Syrians in their 40 per cent of Lebanon, where they give aid and comfort to certain terrorists?

The risk is there for Assad. But he judges it to be minimal, and he is right. For the time being, the men leading us are not the sort to let their emotions run away with them. They will not bomb the Syrian army in Lebanon simply because everything else has failed. They know that this could spark a war which few of their countrymen would want to fight, a war which would rapidly spread to Syria proper, where the new SA-5 missile sites, which we would have to take out, are manned by Soviet technicians.

Due to the presence of these Soviets, whom he knows we are not eager to harm, and due to the good performance of his ground troops in Operation Peace for Galilee - in each war against the Syrians we maul them less severely - Assad is not terrified of the next war and isn't primarily guided in his decisions by the small chance that war could break out tomorrow. At the same

time he doesn't want it now. He will continue to give us no excuse to open fire. He will not provoke us directly.

THERE REMAINS what we call our ace in the hole, our only one. Our leaders have warned that if it becomes clear at Nakoura that Assad is stringing us along, we will leave the talks and do something unilateral to reduce our losses in Lebanon while keeping Galilee peaceful. This is taken to mean that we will withdraw the IDF from the Awali and position it behind a new line at either the Zaharani or Litani.

This threat, too, cannot bother Assad much. There no doubt would be chaos in the part of Lebanon we left, and chaos is not to Assad's liking. But on balance, an IDF withdrawal to a new line inside Lebanon would be less to his disadvantage than ours. For just as the guerrilla war against us did not diminish when we moved out of the Shouf Mountains to the Awali in September 1983, but rather intensified, so it will follow us again if we make another partial, unilateral retreat. Having promised nothing in public or private, Assad will be free to continue helping the guerrillas in their effective and useful campaign against the Jewish occupiers, with the campaign this time concentrated closer to our border.

Coolly considering the circumstances, therefore, it would not seem too much for him to hope that in the end he and the Shi'ites and some Palestinians, too, will be able to push us all the way out of Lebanon without giving anything in return.

This explains why Assad prodded the Lebanese to go to Nakoura. The negotiations there are not, from his point of view, meant to help terminate our enervating, costly stay in Lebanon, at least not on anything faintly resembling our terms. Negotiations under the wrong conditions are warfare in another form, and Assad can count on his Lebanese to wear us down more, wasting our time at the triangular table as autumn turns to winter and winter to spring.

If we have nothing to gain from the talks at Nakoura, Assad has nothing to lose. He knows that as long as they go on, our boys and men are going to stay in Sidon and be shot at by gunmen who melt into the crowd, and our morale will continue its silent, downward slide. And if and when the talks collapse, as they must, he still will have less to worry about in the aftermath than we will.

UP AGAINST such circumstances and such an intelligent and un sentimental man as Assad, our American friends, shutting back and forth, shouldn't be expected to make the deal that will save the day.

In the first place, since Kissinger became a private citizen, American diplomacy, especially in the Middle East, has been clumsy. Yet even Kissinger himself wouldn't be able to achieve much today between us and the Syrians in Lebanon. Diplomacy can only work when there exists what Kissinger calls a "balance of forces". There was such a rough balance between us and the Egyptians when he did his shuttle, while between us and the Syrians there was a war of attrition going on in the Golan which both sides wished to halt.

Today things are different. If force is figured not only in terms of tanks but morale, there is no balance in Lebanon between us and the Syrians. We are in the inferior position. Therefore diplomacy, including dollar diplomacy - the Americans will try to bribe Assad - won't work.

We should hope that our leaders and their advisers, truly forsaking illusion, are now almost as cool-headed in their deliberations as Assad. If they are, they must have understood in advance that nothing could be gained from a parley in which the other side is physically absent, yet holds the best cards.

Unless it is hoping against hope to win something by them anyway, our government only seems to be going through with the Nakoura talks, and letting Richard Murphy shuttle, so as to be able to say, when finally we retreat again unilaterally, that we tried everything else first.

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READERS' LETTERS

WHERE WILL NII FUNDS GO?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I heard on the radio as well as on TV that our National Insurance pension will be decreased by 15%. I would like to draw the attention of "the powers that be" to the fact that I (and thousands of others) have paid a monthly contribution out of my monthly salary in order to ensure myself an adequate income for my old age since the inception of NII in 1954.

I have no words to express my disgust at the decision of the responsible committee members to use money we saved during our lifetime for other purposes, i.e. to pay for Mr. Sharon's stay in the U.S., presumably in a five-star hotel together with his wife and son and to subsidize the electricity workers, who receive one of the highest salaries in Israel, for the use of free electricity, as well as for increasing the salaries of our Knesset Members by 100%, while our ministers daily preach to us to tighten our belts.

I am also not talking about the generous allotments out of the taxpayers' pockets to the yeshivot and the cost of the senseless war in

Lebanon. It is a shame that the only way the Treasury seems to be able to save money is to steal it from the pensioners who have no means to fight back.

GRETAL MEROM

Haifa.

HANDICAPPED ORGANIZE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - The situation at Beit Haloehm in Haifa has forced me to take action.

My plea is to parents of handicapped children to organize. My son and other veterans are so frustrated with the slow progress at Beit Haloehm, they have written it off. Adequate sports facilities for the handicapped are a necessity and we constantly hear excuses postponing the opening of the centre.

Any parents interested in taking action, demonstrating at Haifa City Hall, etc. are urged to contact me at 04-87842.

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